

# Study material

**Subject title:** **CRISIS MANAGEMENT**

**Author:** Ing. et Ing. Hana Malachová, Ph.D.

**Topic 1:** Actual Security Threats for the Czech Republic The Security environment

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Basic Terms

2. The Security environment.

3. Actual Security Threats for the Czech Republic

Conclusion



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## Introduction

The Czech Republic's security is based on the principle of safeguarding the security of the individual and protecting his life, health and property. The successful practice of this principle relies on the safeguarding of the security of state institutions, including their full operational capability, and the development of processes and tools intended to strengthen the security and protection of the population. While it is primarily the Government's duty to safeguard security, the active cooperation of Czech citizens, businesses and entrepreneurs, and public authorities is desirable in efforts to mitigate threat risks. This strengthens society's overall resilience to security threats.

## 1. Basic terms

Security is an important term of security terminology. It is also used in common speech, as well as in a number of social sciences (political science, sociology, psychology, economics), science (medicine, ecology) and technical ....(engineering, computer science). Scientific texts and dictionaries describe the term security in its general use and in various scientific disciplines relate primarily to the absence of certain threats. In this sense, security is viewed as ideal, because it is only possible to reach a certain range of threat elimination or protection.

**Security is a complex term** – that is related to:

- ✓ *threats.....that danger security,*
- ✓ *measures, instrument, institution.....that should have security ensure and protect,*
- ✓ *objects..... that security should have protect.*

## National security

...is a state when object (national **state** as whole or to its significant attributes) **does not suffer great danger of** -

- sovereignty,
- territorial integrity,
- basics of political organization,
- internal order and safety,
- life and health of citizens
- property values and environment.

\*not even his allies are exposed to threats that would require military or other risky intervention in case of their activation.

## **Collective security**

The nature of contemporary security threats and trends necessitates a broad approach to security combining military and non-military tools. The Czech Republic is developing tools to promote its security interests both at national level and through its active involvement in multilateral and bilateral relations. The successful promotion of its security interests also requires the involvement of the population, legal entities, individuals and public authorities in the safeguarding of security and strengthening society's overall resilience to security threats.

Active involvement in the NATO system of collective defence based on a strong transatlantic link is vital to the defence of the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic supports measures designed to strengthen Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, and contributes to the development of the Alliance's capabilities and assets and to NATO's adaptation to the new security environment.

The Czech Republic creates conditions for active participation in NATO, EU and UN missions addressing the full range of crises - before, during and after conflicts. In the process of meeting these commitments, it maintains a comprehensive approach to crisis management operations.

As an EU Member State, the Czech Republic participates actively in the development of tools and policies defined by the Treaty of Lisbon. It is involved in the Common Foreign and Security Policy and, within its framework, in the Common Security and Defence Policy and its missions. It takes part in the funding and implementation of European development cooperation and humanitarian aid. At the same time, it benefits from the growing cooperation between EU countries in the area of internal security, population protection, the protection of critical infrastructure, cyber security, Security Strategy of the Czech Republic as well as cooperation in suppressing and mitigating the consequences of illegal migration, organised crime, terrorism and instability in supplies of key energy and other raw materials.

## **2. The Security environment**

The environment influencing the Czech Republic's security is going through dynamic changes. The growing interconnectedness of security trends and factors is reducing its predictability. Threats, the sources of threats and those carrying them out are of both a national and, increasingly, a non-governmental and supranational nature. Internal and external security threats are becoming entwined and the differences between them effaced. These characteristics have a fundamental impact on the approach to the safeguarding of defence and security. It is becoming increasingly important to take a comprehensive approach combining military and civil tools, including diplomatic and economic means, to prevent threats and mitigate their

negative impact. Preparedness to react promptly and effectively to unforeseen threats is also becoming more essential.

The probability of a direct threat to the territory of the Czech Republic by massive military attack is low. This favourable state of affairs is guaranteed primarily by the Czech Republic's membership of NATO and the EU and its sound relations with neighbouring countries. However, the growth of asymmetric security threats is in contrast to this position. These are linked to trends in the global environment which strengthen their potential and increase the possibility of a growth in threats from relatively distant areas of local and regional conflicts and tension. A feature characteristic of the current environment is the fact that instability and conflicts beyond the borders of Europe can also have a direct impact on our security.

The main sources of threat include hardened attitudes towards the base values of our society, casting doubt on the concept of the democratic rule of law and denying fundamental human rights and freedoms. Those espousing these attitudes may be states, but increasingly it is the non-state actors, various groupings and their supporters.

### **3. Actual Security Threats for the Czech Republic**

Analysis of the security environment in which the Czech Republic finds itself can identify specific threats to national security.

#### **Terrorism.**

The threat of terrorism as a method for the violent pursuit of political objectives remains high. A characteristic feature is the existence of a supranational network of loosely affiliated groups, which, even in the absence of a unified command, share an ideology, objectives and plans to achieve them, as well as funding and information. They are capable of directly threatening human life and health, and also critical infrastructure.

#### **Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.**

Certain state and non-state actors are openly or covertly seeking to obtain weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. Such proliferation could have major consequences for security in the Euro-Atlantic area. A specific threat is the possible use of ballistic missiles and cruise missiles carrying conventional or non-conventional warheads. The ability of these weapons to strike the territory of the Czech Republic or its Allies from a great distance places major demands on active and passive counter-measures.

### **Cyber-attacks.**

Growing dependence on information and communications technologies increases the vulnerability of the state and its citizens to cyber-attacks. These attacks could constitute a new form of warfare or may have criminal or terrorist motivations, and could be used to destabilise society. Leaks of strategic data and the hacking of the information systems of state institutions and strategic enterprises serving the basic functions of the state could threaten the Czech Republic's

### **Instability and regional conflicts in and around the Euro-Atlantic area.**

Unresolved conflicts, with all their negative consequences, could have a direct or indirect impact on the security of the Czech Republic. Unresolved disputes of an ethnic, territorial or political and economic nature have the potential to turn into armed conflicts or to tempt certain states to build spheres of influence and also to weaken the mechanisms of cooperative security and political and legal commitments in the field of European security.

### **Negative aspects of international migration.**

One particularly negative phenomenon is illegal migration, together with its possible consequences, such as links to organised crime. The inadequate integration of immigrants could weaken the positive benefits of legal migration for the cultural, political and economic development of society. This can be a source of social tension, resulting, for example, in the unwanted radicalisation of members of immigrant communities.

### **Organised crime and corruption.**

Organised crime is spreading in the current security environment, extending beyond national borders through business and personal relationships. Criminal networks are increasingly able to disrupt the institutions and values of states run under the rule of law, infiltrate government bodies and threaten the security of citizens. A common vehicle for this is corruption. Organised crime, in tandem with corruption practices, can take on the form of networks of influence, clientelism or corruption and undermine the very foundations of society. This could result in the loss of citizen's trust in the honesty and impartiality of public institutions, the distortion of market links, economic decline and destabilisation of the state. Moreover, the hazy boundary between political and criminal motivation fuelled by corruption often leads to the forging of links between organized crime structures and terrorist networks.

### **Threats to the operation of critical infrastructure.**

Critical infrastructure is a key system of components, the disruption or inoperability of which would have a serious impact on the security of the state, the availability of basic

vital needs for the population and on the economy. In view of the high degree of mutual dependency between individual branches, critical infrastructure is exposed to a composite threat comprising natural, technological and asymmetric elements. In particular, the operational capability of energy infrastructure is at risk of both political pressures and threats with a criminal undertone. One example of such threats is the politically motivated manipulation of supplies of strategic raw materials, injections of foreign capital with potentially dubious origins and risky objectives into the Czech Republic's critical infrastructure, sabotage and economic crime.

### **Interruptions to supplies of strategic raw materials or energy.**

In a rapidly changing global world, questions of energy and raw-material security continue to grow in importance. Competition for access to sources of strategic raw materials, and energy sources in particular, has become an integral part of international relations. The priority is to create capacity for uninterrupted diversified supplies of strategic raw materials and then, in the domestic environment, to pave the way for stable supplies of electricity and the creation of strategic state reserves. Food security and access to sources of drinking water are also growing in importance.

### **Disasters of natural and anthropogenic provenance and other emergencies.**

Extreme weather and disasters of natural and anthropogenic origin, besides threatening the safety, lives and health of the population, its property and the environment, could also impact the economy, raw materials and drinking water supplies as well as damage critical infrastructure. The spread of infectious diseases with pandemic potential increases the vulnerability of the population and places greater demands on the protection of public health and the safeguarding of health care provision.

### **Conclusion**

The nature of contemporary security threats and trends necessitates a broad approach to security combining military and non-military tools. The Czech Republic is developing tools to promote its security interests both at national level and through its active involvement in multilateral and bilateral relations. The successful promotion of its security interests also requires the involvement of the population, legal entities, individuals and public authorities in the safeguarding of security and strengthening society's overall resilience to security threats.

Security understood in this way — safeguarding not only the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of our country, but also the democratic rule of law and the fundamental rights and freedoms of our citizens — is a continuous task.



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**Topic 2:** Legal architecture of crisis management

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with legislative of crisis management

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Legal architecture of crisis management, basic terms.
2. Crisis situation in the Czech Republic according to actual law.

Conclusion



## Introduction

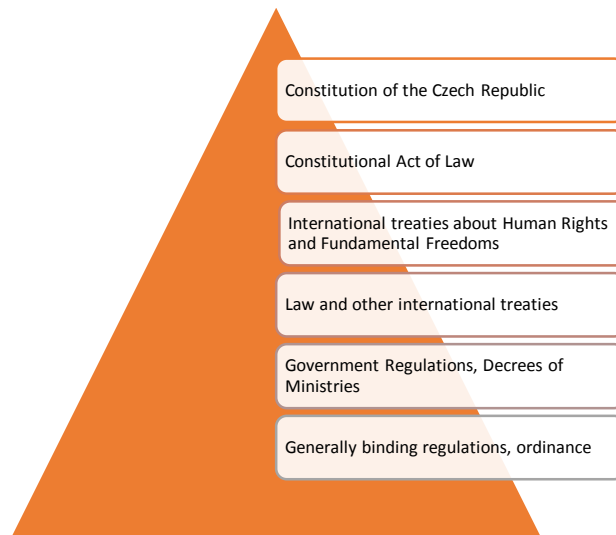
Knowledge of legal norms is a fundamental and essential prerequisite for solving extraordinary events and crisis situations. Legal norms accurately describe responsibilities of individual subjects, but also their competences and responsibilities.

### 1. Legal architecture of crisis management, basic terms.

Legislation of crisis management in the Czech Republic forms integral part of the legal standards in the area of security and defense. A significant turning point in history was in 1999 and 2000, when there was adopted so-called "emergency law package."

- Act No. 240/2000 Coll., *on Crisis management.*
- Act No. 238/2000 Coll., *on the Fire Rescue.*
- Act No. 239/2000 Coll., *on Integrated Rescue System*
- Act No. 241/2000 Coll., *on Economic Measures and for Crisis Management.*

#### Hierarchical structure of legislation in the Czech Republic



#### Fundamental legislation in the crisis management

- Law No. 1/1993 Coll., Constitution of the Czech Republic,
- Constitutional Act of Law No. 110/1998 Coll., o the Security of the Czech Republic - defines a state of emergency, state of nation threat, state of war, the National Security Council,



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- Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue System (IRS) - defines integrated rescue system, extraordinary events, rescue and remedy work, population protection, civil defence equipment, material and personal assistance, specifies the utilization and units of the system, status and tasks of central and regional authorities, organizing of rescue and remedy work in place of intervention, rights and duties of legal entities, natural entities and people in emergency situations, exceptions, sanctions, compensation, financial security of integrated rescue system,
- Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and on amendments of certain act (Crisis act) - defines terms specifications of crisis measures, defines a state of danger, determines crisis bodies of various degrees, describes duties and rights of crisis bodies and the states of crisis, rights and duties of legal and natural entities, sanctions for failure to duties, compensation for restriction of ownership rights, provision of material assets and performance of labour obligation and labour assistance.
- Act No. 241/2000 Coll. on Economic Measures for Crisis Situation and on amendments of certain act - defines terms of economic measures for crisis situations, defines the competence of central and local authorities in the system of economic measures for crisis situations, characterized a system of emergency management and system of economic mobilization, including regulation measures,

### Other laws

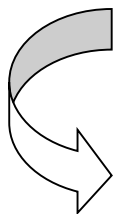
- Act No. 219/1999 Coll., on the Armed of the Czech Republic - describes the use of the Czech Army at extraordinary event and crisis situations.
- Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Defence of the Czech Republic - defines duties of self-government.
- Act No. 585/2004 Coll., on Compulsory Military Service and its ensuring (Military Service Act) - deals with recruitment.
- Act No. 254/2001 Co., the Water Act - flood solution.
- Act No. 133/1985 Coll., on Fire Protection, in latter wording
- Decree of the Ministry of Interior No. 328/2001 Coll., on Some Detail of Security of the integrated rescue system - emergency plan, coordination of intervention of self-government authorities.
- Decree of the Ministry of Interior No. 380/2002 Sb., on the Preparation and Fulfilment of tasks to protect the Population.
- Government Regulation of the Czech Republic No. 462/2010 Coll. The execution of §27 a §28 Law 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and amending certain Laws (Crisis Law) – deals with Crisis plan.
- Decree by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports No. 281/2001 Coll. implementing Section 9 (3) (a) of Act No. 240/2001 Coll. on crisis management

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and amending certain related acts ("Crisis Act") - deals with the emergency preparedness plans for schools.

- Regulation on the Administration of State Material Reserves No. 498/2000 Coll., on planning and execution of economic measures for crisis states.

### **Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crisis management**



#### CRISIS MANAGEMENT

- summary of management activities of crisis management authorities focused on:
- analysis and evaluation of security risks
- planning, organization, implementation and control of activities performed in connection with:
  1. Preparation for crisis situations and their solution or
  2. Protection of critical infrastructure,

Crisis situation – an emergency event according to the Integrated Rescue System Act, disruption of critical infrastructure or another threat when the state of danger, the emergency state or the state of State menace is declared (crisis state).

Crisis measure – an organisational or technical measure intended to deal with crisis situation and elimination of its consequences, including the measures interfering with personal rights and obligations,

Critical infrastructure - the element of critical infrastructure or the system of elements of critical infrastructure, disruption of which would have a significant impact on the State security, on ensuring the basic living needs of the population, on health of people and State economy.

European critical infrastructure – the critical infrastructure within the territory of the Czech Republic, disruption of which would have a significant impact on other member state of the European Union.



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### Implementing regulation

- to Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue System

Government Decree No. 463/2000 Coll., on setting the rules for participation in international rescue operations, granting and receiving humanitarian aid and reimbursement of expenses incurred by legal persons and natural persons pursuing business activities for protection of inhabitants, as amended by the Decree No. 527/2002 Coll.

- Decree of the Ministry of Interior No. 328/2001 Coll., on Some Detail of Security of the integrated rescue system, as amended by the Decree No. 429/2003 Coll.,
- Decree of the Ministry of Interior No. 380/2002 Sb., on the Preparation and Fulfilment of tasks to Protect the Population

- Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crisis management

- Government Regulation of the Czech Republic No. 462/2010 Coll. The execution of §27 a §28 Law 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and amending certain Laws (Crisis Law) as amended by 36/2003 Coll.

- Regulation No. 75/2001 of the Czech Mining Office laying down mining and technical conditions for establishment, use and protection of mining facilities selected for the purpose of crisis situations for implementation of preventive, technical and safety measures and controls

- Decree by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports No. 281/2001 Coll. implementing Section 9 (3) (a) of Act No. 240/2001 Coll. on crisis management and amending certain related acts ("Crisis Act") as amended by 237/2003 Coll.

- To Act No. 241/2000 Coll., on Economic Measures during Crisis Situations and on amendments of certain related acts, as subsequently amended.

- Regulation on the Administration of State Material Reserves No. 498/2000 Coll., on planning and execution of economic measures for crisis states.

### ❑ LEGAL ASPECTS OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE

- crisis measures in crisis management are carried out by public administration authorities,
- crisis measures are usually implemented through limitation of individual interests before public interests,

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

- state has to ensure that even in crisis situations there will be no injustice and has to guarantee at least the minimum range of rights and freedoms,
  - this is a reason why legislation has to exist before the crisis situation arises, the legislation has to precisely define time, manner and extent of intervention into rights and freedoms of citizens,
  - crisis management of the state is based on special mechanism of execution of public authority:
    - application of specific means of execution of public authority (certain privileges of power of state authorities and other subjects)
    - specific institutional security of the state (security system)
- ❑ Task of the state in crisis situation is:
- to guarantee minimal scope of rights and freedoms of citizens
  - to protect citizens from injustice
  - materially and technically help people to overcome consequences of crisis phenomenon,
  - to create conditions for survival of citizens
  - release temporary powers, means and resources to tackle the crisis phenomenon
- ❑ Legislation is:
- creation of legal norms
  - activity of legislatures
  - legislative power (legislation)
- ❑ Legislative process is carried out through the following steps:
- legislative initiative (government, parliament committees, Members of Parliament - MPs)
  - commenting and discussion of the draft,
  - vote on the proposal and its approval,
  - publication of legal norms.

## 2. Crisis situation in the Czech Republic according valid legislation

### STATE OF DANGER

- ☐ It is defined in Law No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crisis Management
- ☐ Can be declared as an urgent measure in case

LIVES

HEALTH

PROPERTY

ENVIRONMENT

are in danger,

in case intensity of threat is not of considerable extent and when it is not possible to avert threat by normal activity of administrative authorities, regional and municipal authorities, by components of the integrated rescue system and by critical infrastructure entities.

DECLARED BY: - Regional Commissioner (in Prague by Mayor of the Capital city Prague)..... (must immediately notify the Government, the Ministry of Interior, neighbouring regions and other regions which may be affected by the situation)

PERIOD: - not exceeding 30 days (can be prolonged by the Regional Commissioner but only with the consent of the Government)

EXTEND: - for the whole region or the part of it

### STATE OF EMERGENCY

- ☐ Define Constitutional Law No. 110/1998 Coll., on the Security of the Czech Republic,
- ☐ The government may declare in cases of
  - natural catastrophe,
  - ecological or industrial accident,
  - or other danger which to a significant extent threatens

LIFE

HEALTH,

PROPERTY or DOMESTIC ORDER  
or SECURITY



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## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

### DECLARED:

- Government

(If delay would present a danger, the Prime Minister may declare a state of emergency. Within 24 hours of the announcement thereof, the government shall either ratify or annul his decision).

### PERIOD:

- no more than 30 days (The stated period may be extended only with the prior consent of the Assembly of Deputies).

### EXTEND:

- territorial area.

### CONTENT:

- concurrently with its declaration of the state of emergency, the government must specify which rights prescribed in individual statutes shall, in conformity with the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms, be restricted, and to what extent, and which duties shall be imposed, and to what extent

## THREAT OF THE STATE

- ☐ Define Constitutional Law No. 110 /1998 Coll., on the Security of the Czech Republic
- ☐ If the:
  - State's sovereignty,
  - territorial integrity, or
  - democratic foundations are directly threatened, the Parliament may, on the government's proposal, declare a condition of threat to the state.

### DECLARED:

- Government

- ☐ The assent of an absolute majority of all Deputies and the assent of an absolute majority of all Senators are required for the adoption of a declaration of a condition of threat to the state.

## STATE OF WAR

- ☐ Define Constitution of the Czech Republic and international law
- ☐ The Parliament may decide to declare a state of war should the Czech Republic be attacked or should international contractual obligations concerning common defence be met.
- ☐ The Parliament shall decide on the participation of the Czech Republic in defence systems of an international organization of which the Czech Republic is a member.



- ☐ The Parliament shall give its approval of:
  - a) dispatch of Czech military forces outside the territory of the Czech Republic;
  - b) presence of foreign military forces on the territory of the Czech Republic, unless these decisions have been reserved for the government.
  
- ☐ The government shall decide on a dispatch of Czech military forces outside the territory of the Czech Republic and on the presence of foreign military forces on the territory of the Czech Republic for up to 60 days at most when they concern:
  - a) fulfilment of international contractual obligations concerning common defence against aggression;
  - b) participation in peace operations pursuant to a decision of an international organization of which the Czech Republic is a member, and providing there is an approval of the receiving state;
  - c) participation in rescue operations in case of natural, industrial and ecological disasters.
  
- ☐ The government shall also decide:
  - a) on the passage or fly of foreign military forces through/over the territory of the Czech Republic;
  - b) on the participation of Czech military forces in military exercises outside the territory of the Czech Republic and on the participation of foreign military forces in military exercises on the territory of the Czech Republic.
  
- ☐ The government shall inform both Chambers of the Parliament of its decisions under Subsections 4 and 5 with no delay. The Parliament may revoke such a decision of the Government by an objecting resolution of at least one of its Chambers approved by half of all Members of this Chamber.

## Conclusion

The legislative framework for crisis management is focused on the scope and powers of state authorities and local government units, rights and duties of legal and natural persons in the preparation for crisis situations and their solutions (except of providing Defence the Czech Republic) is provided by crisis legislation. Legislation of crisis management is linked to legislation of integrated rescue system. It relates to preparation for emergencies situations, rescue and remedy works and protection of the population before and during the state of emergency. It takes the form of laws, government regulations and ministerial decrees.





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**Topic 3:** Crisis management in the Czech Republic

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with basic terms, crisis management authorities and security system of the Czech Republic

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Basic terms and its' meaning
2. Crisis management authorities
3. Security system of the state

Conclusion



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## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

### Introduction

Development of security environment, existing and new security threats both social and natural character place state authorities and state administration before tasks to continually improving and developing of whole system of crisis management. Due to economic aspects seems necessary to continue in optimization of national security system and international cooperation in European Union.

### 1. Basic terms and its´ meaning.

**CRISES** - are situations that represent permanently or for an extended period of time deviation from normal state, which more or less threatens the goal of an organization or its existence.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THREATS AND RISKS

*International standards distinguish between the terms.*

**THREATS:** - understood as a primary actor, phenomenon existing outside us,  
- an external factor that can damage some specific value.

#### Natural character:

- *natural disaster,*
- *ecological disaster, etc.*

#### Social character:

- *terrorism*
- *disputes among states*
- *organized crime*

- Crisis are different, but in certain extent meet the following characteristics:
  - moment of surprise,
  - lack of information,
  - increasing number of events
  - loss of control over the situation,
  - vital interests are threatened
  - increasing external pressure on information,
  - developing defeatist mood,
  - panic is started
  - decomposition of common decision-making processes.

**CRISIS SITUATION** – is an unpredictable or hardly predictable course of events after disruption of equilibrium states - natural, technological and social systems, threatening lives of people, the environment, economy, spiritual (ecclesiastical) and material values of the people.

### **Crisis communication**

It represents the organization's ability to openly inform the society (the public) about crisis situations (accident, natural disaster, epidemic, financial-, economic- or other crisis), particularly on their implications and impacts on nature and society as well as on taken measures.

### **Crisis management**

is a summary of scientific knowledge, professional practice, preventive and decision-making measures allowing managers to successfully solve crisis situation.

#### Crisis management shall denote:

the summary of management activities of crisis management authorities focused on analysis and evaluation of security risks and planning, organization, implementation and control of activities performed in connection with

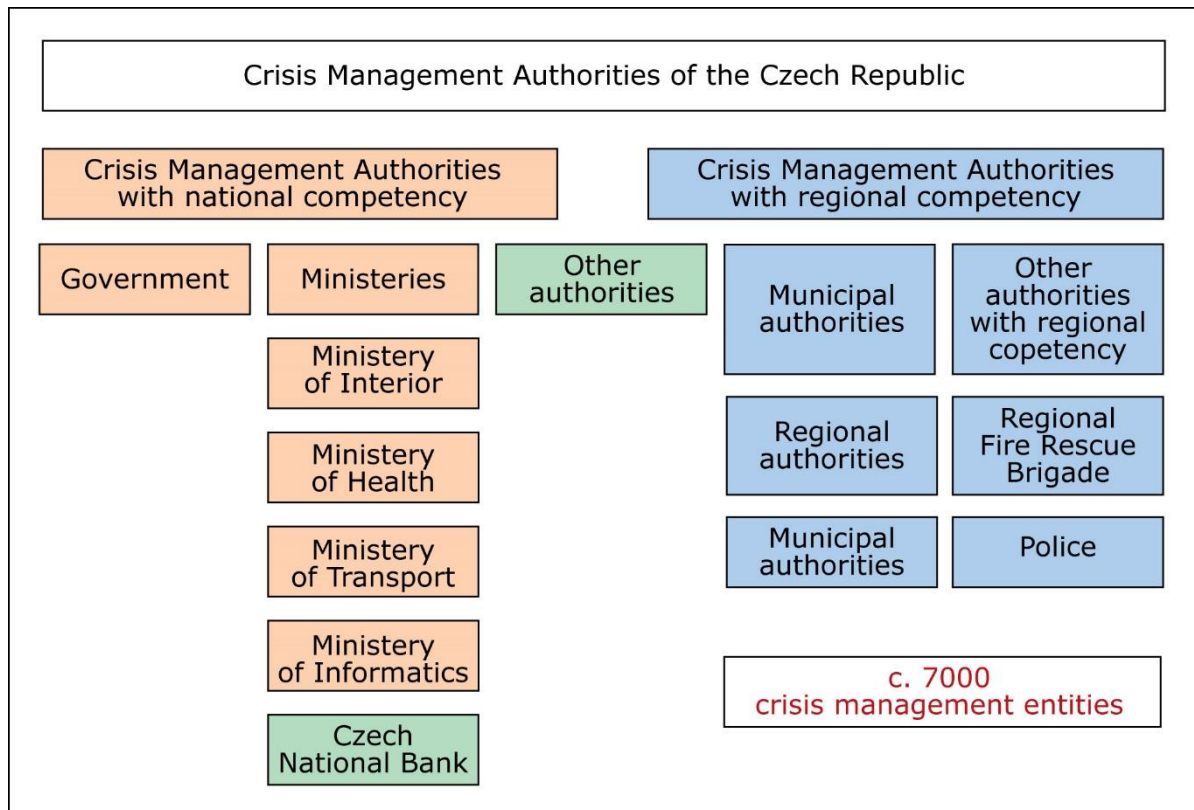
1. preparation for crisis situations and their solution or
2. protection of critical infrastructure,

## **2. Crisis management authorities.**

### CRISIS MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES:

- Government,
- Ministries and other central administrative authorities,
- Czech National Bank,
- Regional Authorities and Other Bodies with Regional Jurisdiction,
- Authorities of Municipality with Extended Powers,
- Municipal Authorities.

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According to Law No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and on following amendments, is the coordination body in preparation for crises situations by the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic.

### Security Councils and Crisis Staffs

**The National Security Council** of the Czech Republic is the governmental advisory body for the security of the Czech Republic. The chairperson is the Minister of the Interior. The other members of the National Security Council are appointed heads of assigned ministries. The National Security Council of the Czech Republic was established by the Government and has become its advisory body.

To ensure its tasks, the Council has established four permanent working committees. Their responsibilities were assigned by a Government decision:

- The Defence Planning Committee
- The Civil Emergency Planning Committee
- The Foreign Security Policy Co-ordination Committee
- The Intelligence Activities Committee.

**Security Council** - is a permanent working body of the Government for coordination of the security issues of the Czech Republic and preparation of proposals to carry it out.

It is established according to Article 9 of Constitutional Act No. 110/1998 Coll., on the Security of the Czech Republic. Security Council, within the scope of delegation established by the Government of the Czech Republic, prepares for the government proposals to ensure security of the Czech Republic.

**Security Council of the Region and Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers** – are advisory bodies of the founder for preparedness for crisis situations. The Chairman of the Regional Security Council is the District Commissioner, who appoints members of the Regional Security Council. The Chairman of the Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers is the Mayor of the Municipality with extended powers, who appoints members of the Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers.

At the meeting of the Regional Security Council and the Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers, the security status and the state of preparedness for crisis situations in the Region or in the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers is discussed and assessed. Other persons may be invited at the meeting of the Regional Security Council and the Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers, providing their participation is necessary for assessment of security status and state of preparedness for crisis situations.

Content of activities and composition of the Regional Security Council and Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers set § 6-9 Government Regulation of the Czech Republic No. 462/2000 Coll., to execution of § 27 and § 28 of the Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and amending certain Laws (Crisis Law).

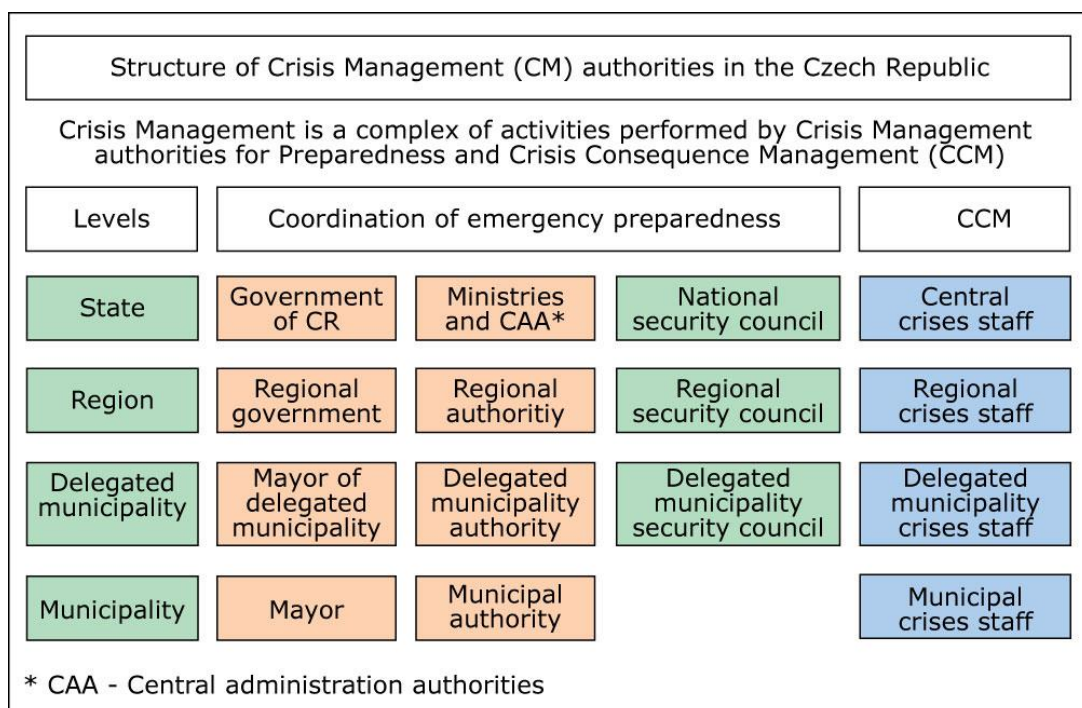
**Central Crisis Staff** is a working body of the Government for crisis situations solution. Its composition and activities are determined by the Statute of the Central Crisis Staff approved by the Government. Central Crisis Staff has 17 members, The Chairman is appointed by Prime Minister according to situation character – either Minister of Interior or Minister of Defence.

**Regional Crisis Staff and Crisis Staff of the Municipality with extended powers** are working bodies of the promoter for crisis situations solution. The Chairman of the Regional Crisis Staff is the Regional Commissioner who appoints members of the Regional Crisis Staff. The Chairman of the Crisis Staff of the Municipality with extended powers is the Mayor of the Municipality with extended powers, who appoints members of the Crisis Staff of the Municipality with extended powers.

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Contents of activities and composition of Regional Crisis Staff and Delegated Municipality Security Council set § 12 - 14 Government Regulation of the Czech Republic No. 462/2000 Coll., to execution of § 27 and § 28 of the Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and amending certain Laws (Crisis Law).

**Municipal Crisis Staff – Municipality Mayor may establish the Municipal Crisis Staff** in order to prepare for crisis situations and their solution. Composition and activities of the staff are defined in § 12 a 13 Government Regulation of the Czech Republic No. 462/2000 Coll., to execution of § 27 and § 28 of the Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and amending certain Laws (Crisis Law).



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### 3. The Security System of the Czech Republic

To safeguard its security interests, the Czech Republic creates and develops a **comprehensive, hierarchically organised security system** which is a combination of the political (domestic and foreign), military, internal security, population protection, economic, financial, legislative, legal and social levels. The primary basis of this system is to express legislatively the competence and mutual links of the individual components (legislative, executive, juridical, local and regional government, legal entities and individuals) and their links outside the security system, to establish their duties. The security system provides an institutional framework/tool for the creation and implementation of the Czech Republic's security policy.



The **basic function** of the Czech Republic's security system is to manage and coordinate the activities of the individual component parts responsible for safeguarding the security interests of the Czech Republic. The security of the Czech Republic cannot be just a matter for those components which are explicitly designated for this, but should also involve central and local government bodies, legal entities and individuals to the extent set out in law.

The **structure of the security system** includes the President of the Republic, the Parliament of the Czech Republic, the Government, the National Security Council and its working bodies, central, regional and municipal authorities, the armed forces, armed security corps, intelligence services, and rescue and emergency services. As the supreme executive authority, the **Government** is responsible for the management and operational capability of the entire security system.

A **functional security system** is not only a tool for the effective management of military and non-military crises, but also ensures the prevention of and preparations for potential crisis situations and their early identification and warning.

The functioning of the security system, the construction and development of the capabilities of its components, and economic and financial backup all constitute a long-term, demanding process drawing on lessons learned from the management of various crisis situations and from systematic preparations (e.g. in the form of various exercises) and preventive activities by the individual components.

The security system must constantly react to the changing circumstances and changes in the security environment and to newly emerging threats. For this reason, the security system of the Czech Republic should be viewed as an **open and dynamically developing system**.

## Conclusion

The Czech Republic is developing a crisis management system and crisis planning methodology with the aim of strengthening the professional backdrop for the planning, preparation, coordination and unification of measures adopted by public authorities, businesses and entrepreneurs in preparations for crisis situations. It is systematically developing and strengthening crisis management tools, preparations for non-military crisis management and management of the consequences thereof. The medical rescue services and healthcare facilities play an indispensable role by providing urgent health care and arranging for the protection of public health by the relevant bodies.



**Subject guarantor:** Ing. Miroslav Jurenka, Ph.D.

**Author:** Ing. et Ing. Hana Malachová, Ph.D.

**Topic 4:** Integrated Rescue System in the Czech Republic

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with basic terms in Integrated Rescue System,  
structure, cooperation and responsibilities of public authorities in  
relation to the IRS

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Basis terms in Integrated Rescue system
2. Structure, management system and cooperation
3. The responsibilities of public authorities in relation to the IRS

Conclusion

## Introduction

In the last decade, Czech Republic has undergone a number of changes in society. The Czech Republic has been also affected by number of extraordinary events. Extensive floods, industrial accidents, and finally increasing threat of international terrorism. Negative impacts of those events on society have been considerable. There were efforts to improve the prevention from extraordinary events and efforts to improve conditions for liquidation of the consequences led to adoption of new legislation in year 2000. That legislation is in the professional community known under name of „crisis laws „or „crisis legislation,,.

## 1. Basis terms in Integrated Rescue system

The Law No. 239/2000 Coll., on the Integrated Rescue System and on amendment of certain codes, in latter wording, is the basic legal frame. The Law No. 239/2000 Coll., on the IRS in § 2 and Law No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management in § 2, determine some basis terms:

### The Integrated Rescue System (IRS)

is determined for co-ordination of rescue and clean-up operations in case, where a situation requires operation of forces and means of several bodies, e.g. firefighters, police, medical rescue service and other bodies, or in case, where the rescue and clean-up operation is necessary to be co-ordinated from the Ministry of Interior or by a leader of region's level, or by mayors of municipalities with extended responsibilities.

As the Integrated Rescue System are therefore considered the co-ordinated proceedings of its bodies during preparations for emergencies, and during rescue and clean-up operations.

It is system of procedures coordination of IRS during time of preparation for crisis situations and in times of action. This is not an organization in the form of institutions, but it is an expression of prearranged rules of cooperation between its bodies.

Integration means that the individual bodies of the IRS provide its resources (equipment, materials, and people) to create purpose driven group of forces and resources for disposal or elimination of crisis consequences. Integration of various bodies into such group create conditions for the most effective and most efficient use of available resources.

### Rescue operation

It is an activity to prevent or limit the immediate effects of risks caused by extraordinary events, especially in relation to threat of life, health, property or the environment, leading to disruption of causes inducing this extraordinary event.

## Remedy work

...are activities to eliminate consequences of extraordinary events. This activity mainly concerns removal of damaged buildings in danger of collapsing, landscaping, cleaning riverbeds, and decontamination of contaminated people, animals, land and materials.

## Material aid

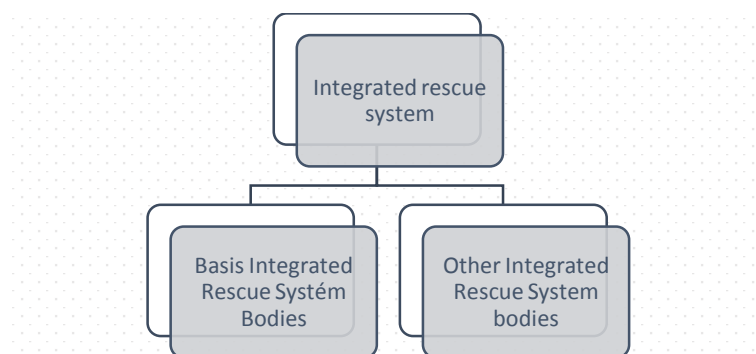
Means providing material resources during rescue and remedy work and exercises on command of commander of intervention, mayor or District Commissioner; material aid can be also provided voluntarily and without call, provided with agreement of intervention commander, mayor or district commissioner.

## 2. Structure, management system and cooperation

Legislation concerning IRS comes from certain provisions of the Constitution of the Czech Republic and the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, respectively of the Constitutional Act on the security of the Czech Republic (no. 110/1998 Coll.).

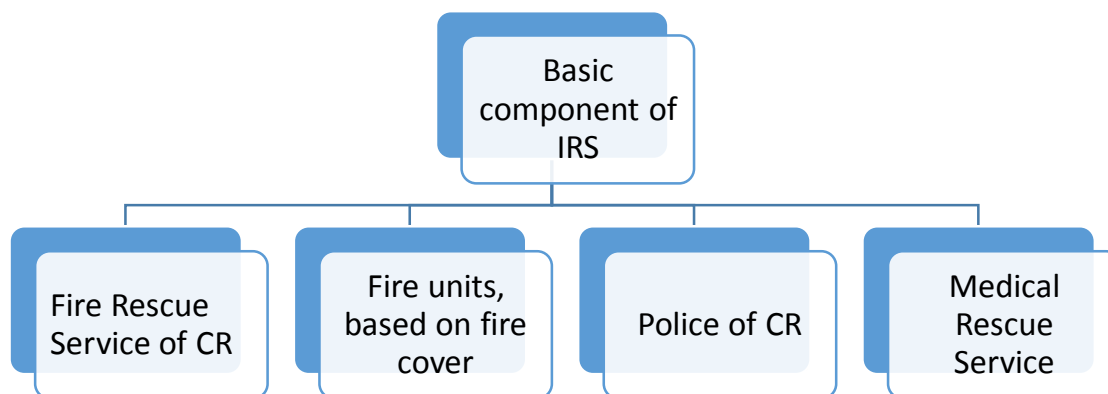
Competence, in the area of IRS given by Competency Act (no. 2/1969 Coll.), is delegated to the Ministry of Interior. Ministry of Interior is a guarantor of legislation of IRS. The area of IRS is covered by Act on Integrated Rescue System (no. 239/2000 Coll.) and its two implementing regulations and implementing government regulation. Legislation on IRS was built together with the crisis Law (no. 240/2000 Coll.) and the Law on economic measures for crisis situations (no. 241/2000 Coll.). These three laws are interconnected by a many links and context.

Basis legal document for Integrated Rescue system is **Law No. 239/2000** on the Integrated Rescue System and on amendment of certain codes, in latter wording, is the basic legal frame.



## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

### Basis IRS bodies:



In case that basic bodies of IRS are not able to manage the crisis situation by own forces and equipment, or it is obvious that due to range of crisis situation is not able to manage its, are used other IRS bodies in accordance with the laws.

## INTEGRATED RESCUE SYSTEM

### Basic IRS bodies:

- Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and Fire units, based on fire cover,
- Police of Czech Republic,
- Medical Rescue Service.

### Other IRS bodies:

- **Specified forces and means of armed bodies,**
- Other armed security services,
- Other rescue services,
- Public health protection authorities,
- Emergency, stand-by, specialised and other services,
- Civil Protection establishments,
- NGOs and civil associations, which can be used for rescue and clean-up operations.

## **Coordination of Integrated Rescue system in joint intervention - organizational and operational management.**

Each organization use hierarchically structured authorization for decision making from the head of the organization to ordinary worker or official. That management is usually called organizational management and is expressed by the organizational rules.

Rescue, military, security and other organizations also have organizational management – it is called operational management.

Using of Integrated Rescue System is running under operational management and permissions is set in legislation for:

- operational centres of Integrated Rescue System,
- permissions of an officer in charge,
- mayor of the municipality with extended powers,
- Governor of the Region,
- and other subjects.

## **The operational and information centres of the Integrated Rescue System**

**The task of the operational and information centres of Integrated Rescue System** are performed by operational and information centres regional fire rescue service. Physically, they are in all major regional cities.

- Except of operational and information centres of Integrated Rescue System exist emergency call technical centres that primarily provide operation of emergency communication via European Emergency Call Number 112.
- The Single European Emergency Call Number 112 has been operated in all European Union countries.
- Implementation of the Single Emergency Call Number 112 was decided in 1991 by Decision No. 91/396/EEC, above all to ease communication with emergency services intra-EU, in connection with significant increase of both private and business trips throughout Europe.
- As each country uses its own emergency numbers, foreigners in emergency have problems to call the right one, apart from language problems.

## **TASKS OF OPERATIONAL AND INFORMATION CENTRES:**

- cooperation with Operational and information centres of other regions and bodies of Integrated Rescue System,
- receive and evaluate of information on fires and other extraordinary events,
- notification of Integrated Rescue System bodies and other public authorities,
- calls and puts forces and means,

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

- requires and organizes personal and material assistance for legal person and cooperate in solving crisis situation and Security Council of the Region,
- performs warning and informing population (R & D).

### **Tactical, operational and strategic level of management during extraordinary event.**

There are three levels of management that differ according to the subject that conduct coordination of rescue and remedy work:



- tactical management level – coordinator is an officer in charge,
- operational management level – coordinator of one of the operational and information centres of some of the basic bodies of the IRS,
- strategic management level – coordinator is a mayor of municipality with extended powers, Regional Commissioner or Minister of Interior.

An emergency call is considered as calling free of charge in telephone networks. Specified emergency call numbers accessible for salvation of life, health and property, are determined in the dialling plan, and stated in telephone directories.

### **Emergency call numbers**

#### **112**

- Notification of each extraordinary situation, when solved by several rescue bodies IRS, and in cases when announcer doesn't know which of national emergency call numbers is suitable to use;
- For foreigners (prepared to dispatch calls in foreign languages);
- For using in mobile networks even without a SIM card or with no credit;
- Emergency call is using all mobile networks to hand;

- Calls are dispatched in Operational/Call centres of FRS Czech Republic, together with emergency calls to 150.

#### 150

- Notification of fires, natural disasters, accidents and emergencies;
- Calls are dispatched in Operational/Call centres of the FRS Czech Republic, together with emergency calls to 112.

#### 155

- Appointed for emergency calls in case of health problems, injuries or in accidents with medical subsequence; Calls are dispatched in operation centres of Medical Rescue Service.

#### 158

- Appointed for emergency calls in case of disturbances of public order and public safety, notification of crimes, of traffic accidents, calls for assistance for safety and fluent traffic;
- Calls are dispatched in operation centres of the Czech Police.

#### 156

- For emergency calls to operational centre of municipal (city) police. The Single European Emergency Call Number 112 has been operated in all European Union countries. Implementation of the Single Emergency Call Number 112 was decided in 1991 by Decision No. 91/396/EEC, above all to ease communication with emergency services intra-EU, in connection with significant increase of both private and business trips throughout Europe. As each country uses its own emergency numbers, foreigners in emergency have problems to call the right one, apart from language problems.
- Governmental Resolution No. 391 from 19th April 2000 decided implementation of the Emergency Call Number 112 in the Czech Republic. By the same it was decided that the Emergency Call Number 112 would be operated together with national emergency call numbers 150, 155 and 158.

Source: [http://www.firebrno.cz/uploads/dokumenty/.PDF\\_info\\_pro\\_obcany/FRS\\_CR\\_basic\\_info\\_UK\\_.pdf](http://www.firebrno.cz/uploads/dokumenty/.PDF_info_pro_obcany/FRS_CR_basic_info_UK_.pdf)

### 3. The responsibilities of public authorities in relation to the IRS

The scope of the regional authorities, the authorities of Municipality with extended powers and municipal authorities of other municipalities during coordination of rescue and remedy work by the Act No.239/2000, on IRS are the performance of the public administration under delegated powers.

The scope and responsibilities of the Regional Office and the Regional Commissioner:





- Regional bodies organize, regulate and unify the IRS within the region,
- Regional Commissioner approves the emergency plan of the region, external emergency plans and an alarm plan of IRS of Region.

**Regional Commissioner** ensures preparedness of the Region for crisis situation solution. Apart from his executive competences he organizes trainings and coordinates rescue and remedy works (§ 28 clause 3), he ensures control competence through the Security Council of the Region toward Integrated Rescue system. The IRS bodies are obliged according to Government regulations to put up annual report about its activities to Security Council of the Region.

### **The tasks of the municipal office and the mayor**

Act on IRS assign municipal authorities to provide preparedness of the municipality for extraordinary events and to participate in rescue and remedy work and to protect population.

For this purpose, the Regional Authorities of each municipality have majority of tasks aimed at protection of population (especially warning, evacuation and emergency survival).

In area of rescue and remedy work fulfils these tasks:

- organizes preparedness of the municipality for extraordinary events,
- participate in rescue and remedy work together with the IRS.

### **Mayor of Municipality** during the crisis state:

- provides warning and informs people, staying on the Municipal territory, of imminent danger
- organizes evacuation of people from the endangered Municipal area together with an officer in charge or with Mayor of Municipality with extended powers.
- organizes activities of the Municipality under conditions of emergency survival of population.
- is entitled to call legal and natural persons to provide personal or material assistance.

Obligations of legal and natural entrepreneurs are dual nature. Firstly, active, that is primarily concerned with their participation during intervention and fulfilling of certain obligations to its employees.

Secondly, passive, obligation to toleration, in particular limitations in area of population protection (tolerate an evacuation, etc.), tolerate property access, and similar actions (Act No. 240/2000 Coll.)

## **Obligations of Legal and Natural Undertaking Entities**

Legal and natural undertaking entities are obliged to provide material means inevitable for crisis situation solution on request of the officer in charge, Mayor of the Municipality or Operating and Coordination Centre of IRS.

If a legal entity is included into the emergency plan of the Region or into external emergency plan, it is obliged to provide protective measures for its employees and organize rescue work together with its employees.

## **Obligations of Natural Entities**

During the crisis situation natural entity is obliged

- to obey instructions of the authorized crisis management authority to register at determined place for possible imposition of labour obligation and labour assistance,
- to report at the Municipality, in the administrative area where he/she will possess,
- as temporary change of residence
- to endure limitations resulting from crisis measures determined during the crisis state,
- to perform imposed labour obligation or labour assistance,

Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on IRS authorizes the Mayor of Municipality and officer in charge to request from natural entities personal or material assistance.

## **Use of IRS at international cooperation**

- Agreement on the regional level

Regions in accordance with the Act on the IRS have right to provide mutual assistance between neighbouring regions of different countries, on the basis of border agreements according to Act on the IRS.

The regional authority is obliged to conclude such agreements "with the territorial unit of a neighbouring state", therefore, it is an agreements at the regional level.

It requires publication of the agreement in the Government Bulletin for regional and municipal authorities.

- Providing assistance abroad

**By the Act on IRS** is Ministry of Interior given competence to decide in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on humanitarian aid provided by the state abroad and participation in international rescue operations.

### **Providing humanitarian aid**

According to Government Decree No. 302/2004 humanitarian assistance is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, while the decision to provide financial resources for humanitarian aid has the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Information system that informs of humanitarian needs or rescue operations is provided by special contact points operated by state.

### **Conclusion**

The events of recent years clearly demonstrated need of having "Integrated Rescue System". It has been shown that it is necessary to improve this system and verify its functionality.

It is essential to have well prepared not only the integrated rescue system, but also every citizen has to have necessary information about its functioning – available in case of necessity. Citizens need to be aware of their obligations arising from legislation and they also have to be sufficiently informed.

**Subject guarantor:** Ing. Miroslav Jurenka, Ph.D.

**Author:** Ing. et Ing. Hana Malachová, Ph.D.

**Topic 5:** Using Army of the Czech Republic in non-military crisis situation  
at the Czech' territory

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with legal framework for the use of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, principles of requirement and management of forces and means.

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Legal framework for the use of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic.
2. Possibilities and ways to use Army of the Czech Republic in crisis situations.
3. Principles of requirement and management of forces and means of the Czech Army.

Conclusion

## Introduction

Hectic development of the security environment along with increased natural and technological threats requires common and effective use of all state tools for protection of population. Army of the Czech Republic, which is one of the fundamental pillars of the national security system, builds its skills according to state economic situation so that the tasks arising from the laws of the Republic were fulfilled.

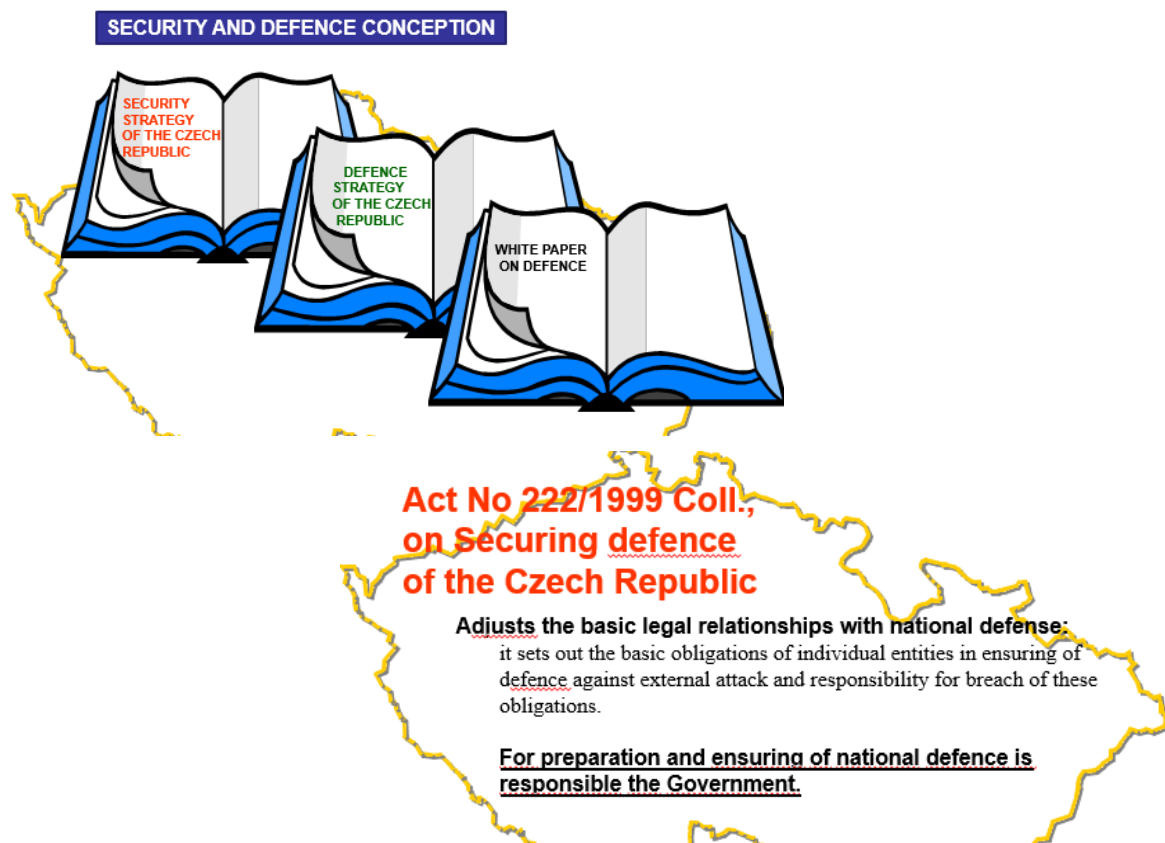
## 1. Legal framework for use of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic.

According to the Act No. 219/1999 Coll., on the Czech Armed Forces, the Armed Forces are divided on the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, the Military Office of the President of the Republic and the Castle Guard. The decisive role in national defense has Armed Forces of the Czech Republic.

Act No. 219/1999 Coll., On the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic defines: **"The fundamental task of the Armed Forces is to prepare Czech Republic for defence and to defend it against outside attack."**

Framework for using of Armed forces

Tasks of Armed forces are determined by laws and international obligations



## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

According to § 14 is possible to use Czech's Army Forces in the following cases:

- to guarding of facilities vital for state defence,
- for the tasks of Czech Police during the discovery State Border Protection,
- rescue operations in case of disasters or other serious situations endangering lives, health, considerable property values or environment (e.g. natural disasters, environmental disasters, etc.),
- to provide air transport of constitutional officials
- to provide air search and rescue service,
- providing humanitarian tasks,

Using of Czech Armed Forces in crisis management is also based on following laws:

- Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue System.
- Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on *Crisis management*.

## **2. Possibilities and ways of using Czech Army in crisis situations.**

Czech Armed Forces can support civil authorities in the territory within Integrated Rescue System (IRS), especially in dealing with consequences of extensive natural disasters, industrial or environmental accidents. In severe cases when internal security of the state or its citizens is endangered can Ministry of Defence provide forces and means to support and strengthen the Police of the Czech Republic? For these tasks there are allocated forces according to their availability. In principle, all the armed forces can be utilized in favour of IRS and Czech Police, including active reserve.

Those are activities defined by law, they are planned, prepared a realized in the form of operations under national command:

- A. Operations within an integrated rescue system of the Czech Republic (IRS).
- B. Assistance operations to support the Police of the Czech Republic;
- C. Guarding of facilities vital for state defence;
- D. Air space defence of the Czech Republic,

### a) *Operations within an integrated rescue system of the Czech Republic (IRS).*

The IRS of the CR is composed of basic and other components. The IRS's basic components are the Czech's fire rescue corps (hereafter only FRC Czech Republic), fire service units, assigned to the regional blanket coverage, medical rescue service and Police of the Czech Republic. Some detached forces and means of the CZ's armed forces are also IRS components, particularly forces and means of military rescue units.



Assistance operations to support the IRS are carried out by the Czech's armed forces in the following cases:

- rescue operations in cases of disasters or other serious situations, endangering lives, health, considerable property values or environment, if the administrative authorities, territorial autonomy authorities and basic IRS components can't ensure rescue operations within their power;
- to remove other impending threats using military equipment, if the administrative authorities, territorial autonomy authorities, legal entities and IRS don't possess the required equipment;
- air monitoring of disaster or radiation and chemical situation in a given territory;
- providing transport of humanitarian and medical help;
- to provide air medical evacuation, when there is a danger of delay and the forces and means of the air rescue service are not sufficient;
- to provide air search and rescue service.

The use of the Czech's armed forces in these kinds of assistance operations comes from the position and assignment within the IRS alarm plans or requirements of responsible central and regional crisis management authorities. To meet these demands, the Czech's armed forces create purpose-built task forces.

The core of the purpose-built task forces is composed of the members and equipment from rescue, engineer, chemical, rotary wing, logistics and medical formations and organizations. Operational manpower increases during peace time may occur based on the government's decision to assign personnel and useable equipment with crews from combat units (mechanized, artillery, anti-aircraft, reconnaissance etc.), or military organizations or schools.

The purpose-built task force is assigned within OPCON to the Deputy Chief of General Staff – by the JOC MO director on the basis of the Home Office to carry out tasks in particular regions. During task execution on the region's territory, the task force is subordinated to the commander of that regional command.

In a state of emergency, active reserves may be used for task execution to support the IRS, particularly in rescue and engineer formations or regional command infantry companies.

After the proclamation of a state of emergency or state of war, exclusively the Czech's rescue formations can be used for task execution to support the IRS.

Forces and means of other Czech's armed forces elements will be used on the territory in a similar way and extent as assistance operations for the Police of the Czech Republic.



## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

### b) Assistance operations to support the police of the Czech Republic;

- To protect national borders,
- To carry out the tasks of public order police or protective services if the forces and resources of the Police will not be sufficient to ensure internal order and security

Assistance operations to support the Police of the Czech Republic are carried out when providing state boundary protection or executing tasks of public order police or protective service for lack of Police of the Czech Republic force and means. The use of the Czech's armed forces in this kind of assistance operations comes from the demands of responsible central and regional crisis management authorities. To meet these demands, the Czech's armed forces create purpose-built task forces.

Composition, size and equipment of the purpose-built task force will always be adjusted to the character, extent and time of the task's execution. According to OPCON principles, the purpose-built task force is assigned by the AFCR's operational commander, on the basis of the Czech's Home Office request, to carry out tasks in particular regions. For the duration of a regional task execution, the purpose-built task force is subordinated to the purpose-built task force commander or the detached forces and means commander and is deployed upon demand of the Police of the Czech Republic regional commander.

Forces and means of other components of the Czech's armed forces on the territory can be used for the Police of the Czech Republic tasks, if they are not involved in preparing for or executing its major tasks. Use of these forces and means will always be short-term.

### c) Guarding of facilities vital for state defence;

Objects important for state defence (OISD):

- ☐ military objects
- ☐ non-military objects

Buildings and properties with importance for national defense. The Government-appointed objects of strategic importance.

Objects important for state defence (OISD) are objects, which by their destruction or damage, endangering of workers, or stealing, breaking or damaging the property which is temporarily or permanently stored there, the Czech's security or ability to act could be considerably endangered. OISD are divided into two basic groups depending on the guard support required from the Czech's armed forces elements.

- The first group comprises landed estates and facilities located within military domains and their fixtures, which are of great significance for ensuring the state defence in political, military or economic terms and buildings and landed estates, where the property rights or other rights are exercised by the Ministry

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

of defence or by a legal entity established or founded by the MOD (**military objects**).

- The second group comprises government designated landed estates, buildings and other objects which can have strategic importance to the country in a state of peril or in the state of war, including specified segments of state boundaries and buildings and landed estates designated for population protection (**non-military objects**).

Guarding of **military objects** will be within military operations on the Czech's territory conducted by the Czech's armed forces members. Primary emphasis is on military objects used for storing weapons, ammunition, their misusable components and restricted items. These military objects are guarded as part of the standard activity of the military formations and organizations using or administering these objects.

In the threat of a crisis or in the crisis situation associated with the threat to the external or internal Czech's security, the intensity of standard provided guarding will increase and the amount of guarded military objects will extend. Guarding of such an extent will exceed the capabilities of relevant military formations and organizations (in question) and will be provided by military police and detached or created military units.

**Non-military objects** will be secured and guarded by the Czech's armed forces only on the basis of government's decision and usually in the threat of a crisis or in the crisis situation associated with the threat to the external or internal Czech's security. The emphasis will be laid on guarding such objects, where the devastating potential is accumulated in such an amount that its possible release endangers the lives and health of a significant population (nuclear power plants, reservoirs, chemical plants etc.).

Guarding of these non-military objects will be ensured by purpose-built formations of the Czech's armed forces. During the proclamation of a state of emergency, the AFCR's active reserves will be used for guarding. After the proclamation of the state of emergency or state of war, primarily the units mobilized.

### d) Air space defence of the CR

Air space defence of the Czech Republic, particularly within the NATINEADS system - NATO Integrated Extended Air Defence System. These operations are controlled in a NATO environment, based on multinational agreements of participating countries.

Air space defence of the Czech Republic is an application of NATO counter-air defence operations in conditions of the Czech Republic and therefore the AFCR follow the same principles. It has an exclusively defensive character and aims at fighting off an attack of the Czech's territory by an opponent's air means. This task has also a preventive

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

function, for it demonstrates determination of the Czech Republic to adamantly act against the emergence or possibly escalation of an armed conflict.

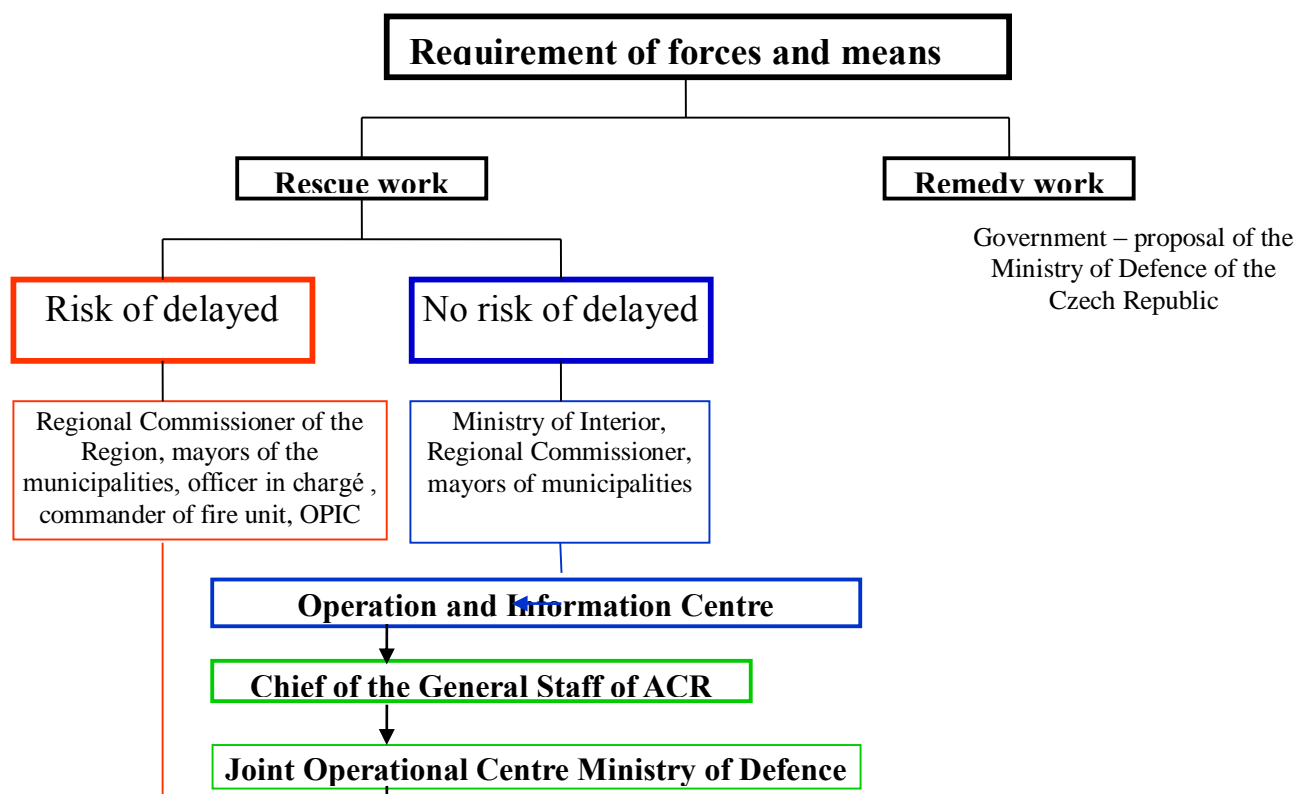
Air space defence of the Czech Republic:

- during peace time, carry out tasks of armed surveillance above the Czech Republic's territory (Air Policing), provide navigational assistance and help in emergency landing situations and in addition ensure the defence against non-military air threats (so called RENEGADE concept);
- during crisis or war, defend the Czech Republic's air space with the objective to prohibit the execution of air strikes on important and defended objects, one's own and allied troops, and prevent enemy air reconnaissance and overflight of the Czech Republic's territory to the territory of allied states.

If necessary, a supplemental national air defence system is established to reinforce the NATINEADS system. It is subordinated to the Joint Operational Centre, MoD. Its use is however directed through NATO authorities in order to avoid conflicts with NATO air force commander orders and not to endanger friendly or allied air means. National authorities also ensure replacement of losses and all-round support of air forces earmarked for NATO.

### 3. Principles for Army of the Czech Republic aid and forces operations request and management

The basic way of requiring forces and means of Army of the Czech Republic is by OPIC FRS in each - region (Operation and Information Centre). The requirement of OPIS goes to JOC MO (Joint operational centre of the Ministry of Defence – JOC MO).



## Requirement and deployment of forces and means of Army of the Czech Republic for **rescue operations**

### Using the Army of the Czech Republic may require:

- Regional Commissioner and mayors of the municipalities in areas of disaster – the Chief of General Staff Army of the Czech Republic (§ 16 clause 1 of Act No. 219/1999 Coll.);
- Regional Commissioner and Mayors of the municipalities or officer in charge and Commander of the Fire brigade, if there is a risk of delayed decisions - the Commander of Military unit or Chief Military facility closest to the territory of disaster (§ 16 clause 2 of Act No. 219/1999 Coll.);
- The Ministry of Interior in accordance with Central Alarm Plan of IRS in accordance with the OPIC DG FRS (§ 20 of Act No. 239/2000 Coll.);
- Regional Commissioner and Mayors of municipalities with extended powers in accordance with Alarm Plan of IRS through OPIC IRS of the region (§ 20 No. 239/2000 Coll.);
- office of charge in the place of intervention by commanders and leaders of IRS, in other cases through locally relevant OPIC IRS (§ 20 of Act No. 239/2000 Coll.);

Competence to use of Army of the Czech Republic within the IRS and for fulfilment of tasks of Police of the Czech Republic has First Deputy Chief of the General Staff – Director of Joint Operation Centre of Ministry of Defence on delegated powers.

In case that a substantial part of the territory of the Czech Republic is threatened, the Government on the recommendation of the Minister of Interior decides on using of the Army of the Czech Republic for rescue operations in disaster site (§16 clause 3 of Act No. 219/1999 Coll.).

## Requirement and deployment of forces and means of Army of the Czech Republic for **remedy work**

### Using of the Army of the Czech Republic may require:

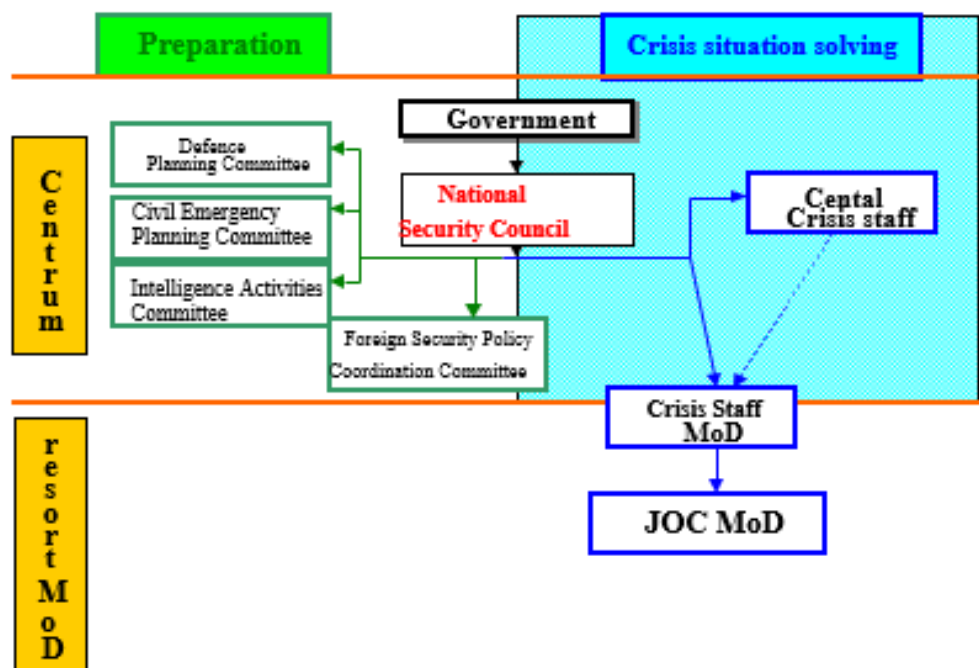
- The Ministry of Interior in accordance with Central Alarm Plan of the IRS through the OPIC DG Fire Rescue Service,
- Region Commissioner and Mayors of municipalities with extended powers in accordance with the relevant Alarm plan of IRS through OPIC IRS of the region
- officer in charge on the spot of intervention directly to commanders and leaders of IRS, in other cases through locally relevant OPIS IRS

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

- Regional Fire Rescue Service, regional authority or Ministry of Interior for use of IRS as other assistance (§ 22 of Act No. 239/2000 Coll.).

The Government decides on use of the army for remedy work of disaster consequences beyond allocated forces and means of Army of the Czech Republic in Central Alarm Plan of IRS (§v16 of Act No. 219/1999 Coll.).

## Crisis management authorities in resort Ministry of Defence



Requirement and deployment of Army of the Czech Republic means and in case of extraordinary event of 2nd or 3rd grade at the nuclear power plant Temelín and Dukovany:

- security deployment of decontamination operations of people, armaments, equipment or livestock:
  - at the Temelin NPP: Regional Commissioner of South Bohemia Region or his authorized representative, or in danger of delays the director of FRS of South Bohemian Region, or his authorized representative (managing officer or officer in charge);



## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

- b) at the Dukovany NPP: Regional Commissioner of Highlands and of the South Moravian Region or his authorized representative, or in danger of delays, director of the FRC and the South Moravian Region, or his authorized representative (managing officer or officer in charge).

### Conclusion

Future requirements for the use of the Army of the Czech Republic will require structure modularity and flexibility of use in accordance with the politic-military ambitions of the Czech Republic. Units of all types of arms and services of different levels of command will have to be prepared to meet a wide range of activities that have been rarely met in the past.

Universality of forces will be ensured by their effective work during fulfilment of increasingly broad spectrum of tasks in elimination of military and non-military threat inside or outside of the territory of the Czech Republic.



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**Topic 6:** Planning and managing documentation of crisis management

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with characteristic of crisis management, standards and principles of crisis plans processing and flood plans.

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Characteristic of crisis management.
2. The standards and principles of crisis plans processing
3. Flood plans

Conclusion

## Introduction


Planning is one of the basic management functions that takes special priority in the field of crisis management. Planning takes place in risky circumstances when situation can turn any direction. It has an interdisciplinary character and requires considerable analytical skills, experience in modelling and predicting of possible future development.





### 1. Characteristics of contingency planning

- Crisis planning is a tool for crisis management and is a summary of planning activities, procedures and relationships that are conducted of crisis management authorities and authorized state or public authorities, legal or natural entities to meet the aims and tasks of national security and its population during crisis situations.
- Crisis planning is a comprehensive set of procedures, methods and measures that the relevant authorities and designated entities use in the prevention, preparation and responding to operation in crisis situations.

### The goal of contingency planning in the Czech Republic:

- **Ensure the state preparedness** for solving crisis situations.
- **Ensure concordance** of security policies and applications of forces and means of the state in ensuring its security together with possibilities, capabilities and usability of forces and means that state have.
- **To create an organizational tools** for carrying out the tasks of crisis management in the prevention of crisis and crisis management solution.

Contingency planning for non-military crisis situations  it is set of planning activities, procedures and links undertaken in preparation for crisis situations:

-  in threats of public order and internal security of the Czech Republic,
-  as a result of threats of economic security of the Czech Republic,
-  as a result of danger of health and lives of a large number of persons, properties and the environment of great magnitude,
-  in threat to the fundamental values of democracy, freedom, lives and health of citizens in other countries.

### Crisis planning of the Region (Municipality with extended powers)


**Regional Commissioner** ensures preparedness of the Region for crisis situation solution; other regional authorities participate in it.

Manages and controls preparatory measures, activities leading to solution of crisis situations and to mitigation of consequences implemented by territorial administrative

authorities within regional jurisdiction, by authorities with extended powers, municipal authorities or legal and natural entities.

For this purpose:

- a. establishes and manages the Security Council of the Region ,
- b. establishes and manages the Crisis Staff of the Region,
- c. approves the Regional contingency plan after being discussed in the Regional Security Council,
- d. requires from the Regional Fire Rescue Service the data on

- 
- capacity of health, accommodation and catering facilities,
  - subject and scope of activities of legal and natural undertaking entities in the area of
  - manufacturing and services, production programmes and production capacity, range of raw material stocks, half-finished and finished products, number of employees and their qualification,
  - number of employees in manufacturing process and number of persons living in the areas of presupposed evacuation,
  - quantity, composition and location of produced, used or stored hazardous substances,
  - quantity of water retained in water reservoirs,
  - number and types of transport, mechanization and production assets owned by legal entities or natural entities and types of produced and retained natural energy,
  - settlement of inner areas of production facilities, or eventually other facilities important
  - for crisis situation solution, water supply networks, sewerage systems, products pipe lines and energy networks,
  - building facilities designed to protect citizens in crisis situations, to ensure rescue works, to store civil protection material, to protect and hide operators of critical services,
  - land areas of grown agricultural products, species and number of farm animals bred by
  - legal and natural entities, in case these data are inevitable for processing the contingency plans for preparedness and solution of crisis situations.

If these data is essential for emergency planning and crisis situations solving.



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### Mayor of Municipality with Extended Powers

- ensures preparedness of Municipal administrative district for crisis situations solution; other authorities of the Municipality with extended powers participate in this preparedness.
- Manages and controls preparatory measures, activities aimed at crisis situation solution and mitigation of its consequences executed by territorial administrative authorities within the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers, municipal authorities, legal and natural entities within the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers.

For this purpose:

- establishes and manages the Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers within the area of the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers,
- organizes preparation of the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers and participates in their solution,
- approves the contingency plan of the Municipality with extended powers after discussion in the Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers,
- requires the data from the Regional Fire Rescue Service

Regional Fire Rescue Service is authorised to require, collect and register data about:

- capacity of health, accommodation and catering facilities,
- subject and scope of activities of legal and natural undertaking entities in the area of manufacturing and services, production programmes and production capacity, range of raw material stocks, half-finished and finished products, number of employees and their qualification,
- number of employees in manufacturing process and number of persons living in the areas of presupposed evacuation,
- quantity, composition and location of produced, used or stored hazardous substances,
- quantity of water retained in water reservoirs,
- number and types of transport, mechanization and production assets owned by legal entities or natural entities and types of produced and retained natural energy,
- settlement of inner areas of production facilities, or eventually other facilities important for crisis situation solution, water supply networks, sewerage systems, products pipe lines and energy networks,

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

- building facilities designed to protect citizens in crisis situations, to ensure rescue works, to store civil protection material, to protect and hide operators of critical services,
- land areas of grown agricultural products, species and number of farm animals bred by legal and natural entities, in case these data are inevitable for processing the contingency plans for preparedness and solution of crisis situations.

## 2. The standards and principles of crisis plans processing.

### Documentation of crisis planning

This is a summary of the plans and other documents prepared to implement crisis measures, which serve to perform tasks during threat or after formation of a crisis situation.

- Planning documentation
- Managing documentation

Documentation of crisis planning is processed both in written and electronic form.

**Crisis plan** is a basic planning document including the summary of crisis measures and procedures for solution of crisis situation. The crisis plan is approved by the Minister or the head of another central administrative authority. It ensures conditions for securing preparedness for crisis situations by crisis management authorities and other subjects.

Crisis plan is processed by:

- Ministries and other central administrative authorities,
- Czech National bank,
- other state authorities, that are obliged to have processed crisis plan according to Crisis law (§ 28 clause 2 ),
- Regions,
- Municipalities with extended powers.

Fire Rescue Brigade in accordance with the Act No. 240/2000 Coll. and Government Regulations of the Czech Republic no. 462/2000 Coll. processes Regional Crisis Plan. This is the basic document for solution of crisis situations. It defines the scope and responsibility of public administration authorities and other authorities, evaluates possible risks and their impact on the territory. Emergency planning is part of crisis management and emergency plan of the region is an annex of Regional Crisis Plan.

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Crisis plan consists of basic, operational and auxiliary parts. Content and method of processing a crisis plan is defined in § 15-16 Government Regulation of the Czech Republic no. 462/2000 Coll., to execution of § 27 clause 8 and § 28 clause 5 of the Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and amending certain Laws (Crisis Law).

For a consistent approach to processing of crises plans serve “Methodology for elaboration for crises plans”, which defines content and other details related to the processing of crisis plan.

### Basis part

- characteristics of organisational crisis management,
- overview of possible risk sources and threat analysis,
- overview of legal entities and entrepreneurs to ensure compliance measures based on the crisis plan
- an overview of critical infrastructure elements and European critical infrastructure located in the region

### Operational part

- overview of crisis measures and means of ensuring their implementation,
- plan of necessary supplies,
- way of meeting regulatory measures
- overview of links to the parties involved in the crisis preparedness and their solutions
- development of type plans procedures for dealing with specific types of impending crisis situations identified in the analysis of threats



#### Auxiliary part

- overview of legislation useful in preparation of crisis situations and their solutions
- principles of handling with crisis plan
- geographic documentation
- other documents related to crisis preparedness and management

### **Crisis plan of Municipality with extended powers.**

Crisis plan of the Municipality with extended powers fulfils the role of crisis documentation of municipal authority, Security Council of Municipality and Its Crisis staff.

Structure of the plan:

- Basic part
- Operational part
- Auxiliary part

It contains a summary of the measures and procedures to solve crisis situations. It is a summary of planning, methodological and information documents, used for decision making, managing and coordination of activities of crisis management authorities in crisis situation.

### **3. Flood plans**

**Flood plan** is a basic document for the centralized management of flood protection. It serves for coordination of activities in the territory at the time of threats of floods.

Flood plan is a basis material for the decision of the Central Flood Commission - threats to larger territorial units.

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

**Flood Plan** as the basis document **for flood protection** is used to coordinate activities in the area at the time of the flood situation.



**Is a sum of organizational and technical measures** that are needed to avert or mitigate of damage of lives and property of citizens and the environment during the floods.



Flood plans of smaller units have to be **in accordance with** the Flood Plan of higher-level, the compliance is certified by the appropriate flood authority on the title-page of flood plan.

### Flood plan of Municipality

- the territorial range of the expected flooding



- preparation and security of sharing information,



- organizational, technical, evacuation and other concrete measures,



use of own, locally available forces and means of IRS and other locally available forces and means of legal and natural entities.



Aims at saving endangered inhabitants and properties in its territorial powers.

### Flood plan of Municipality with extended powers:

- overview of hydrological data over the administrative area,
- the possible extent of floods N-year high water,
- flooding risks known throughout the administrative area,
- organizing flood forecasting and warning services,
- links to documentation crisis management, where the total overview of all the numbers and equipment available forces and means the IRS,
- a list of other available forces and means within the administrative area available for security and rescue work.

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT



This is a **plan of organizational and operational concept** with a strong element of controlling, cooperative and coordinating character. It is a document allowing organized management and regulation of aid provision to affected sites in the administrative district of the municipality with extended powers.

### Degrees of flooding activity

| Degree | State of  | Description   |
|--------|-----------|---|
| I.     | Alert     | Begins in case of natural flood danger and ends when the causing factors of such danger disappear   |
| II.    | Danger    | Shall be declared when the danger of natural flood becomes reality; when the limit values of the observed variables or safety parameters of water management structure are being exceed |
| III.   | Emergency | Shall be declared in danger of the occurrence of high damage and in situation when lives and property in the flood plain areas are endangered   |

### **Conclusion**

The plan is a "plan" but the reality is often different. Therefore, it is necessary to look at the planning documents as a possible methodological approach of crisis management authorities and other concerned persons and institutions. Managers must be experts both professionally and mentally firm to be able to respond with flexibility to changes at all times. For this purpose, it is necessary to carry out exercises and modelling of possible situations depending on the nature of the region and objects.

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**Topic 7:** Command, control and cooperation in operation under national command

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with characteristics and division of operations, command and control system and cooperation and Joint Operations Centre.

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Characteristics and division of operations
2. Command and control system and cooperation
3. Place and role of the Joint Operations Centre in the management of crisis situations.

Conclusion

## Introduction

Quantity and quality of forces and means for task accomplishment is not decisive. It is necessary to use these resources effectively and efficiently. The cooperation among the forces deployed take a priority place in crisis situations. Its underestimation may result in mission failure and even the loss of operating forces.

## 1. Characteristics and division of operations

Except of combat operations the Armed Forces fulfils a large area of non-military tasks both outside the Czech territory (within NATO and the EU) and on the Czech Republic territory within the crisis management system of the state.

To support civilian authorities in non-military crises it is stated:

In the Czech Republic the armed forces are ready to provide forces and means in the necessary extent and availability to support the Integrated Rescue System or Police CR. These forces are reinforced by units of active reserves. In principle, all forces and means will be used in favour of Integrated Rescue System or Police CR.

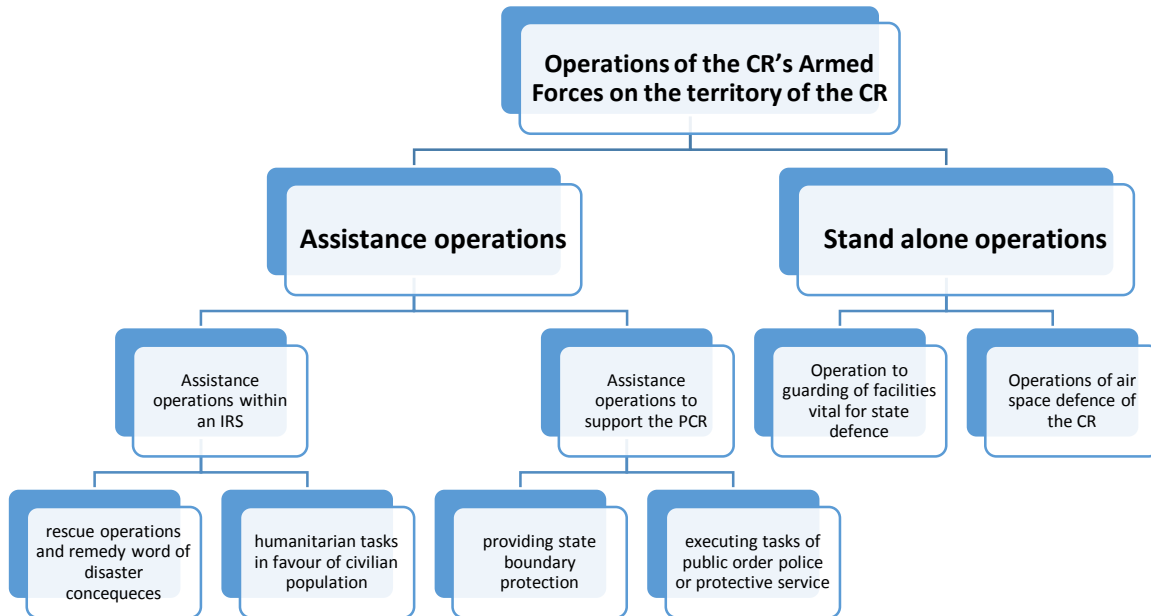
It is work based on the laws that are being planned, prepared and implemented in the form of operations under national command.

- In Army of the Czech Republic, there are operations within the crisis management measures of the Czech Republic and performance of tasks in PVO of the Czech Republic;
- usually without pre-planned use of weapons and ammunition;
- except using weapons in self-defence during the immediate threat of life or defended and protected areas or objects (airspace defence, guarding of objects important for national defence, etc.).

### Basic characteristics of national operations:

- **National operations** are military operations conducted only by one state<sup>2</sup>. In the conditions of the Czech Republic, it will generally involve operations of the CR's armed forces within the measures of crisis management of the CR with a possible link to NATO or EU crisis management system.
- Operations of the Czech armed forces on the territory of the CR.
- their character is affected by the security situation in the area of deployment;
- the number and duration of the troops deployment;
- Army of the Czech Republic works in these operations usually on request;
- for leading operations are predetermined Constant Cash Force (SHS) and available power;

## How to use Czech Armed Forces?



### Operations of the CR's armed forces on the territory of the CR.

In case of operations controlled by the CR's government, the CR's armed forces may execute primarily the following tasks:

- A. Assistance operations within an integrated rescue system of the CR (IRS).
  - rescue operations and remedy word relating to elimination disaster consequences,
  - carrying out of humanitarian tasks in favour of civilian population.
- B. Assistance operations to support the police of the CR
  - assistance operation to providing state boundary protection,
  - assistance operation to executing tasks of public order police or protective service for lack of the Police of the Czech Republic force and mean.
- C. Assistance operation to guarding of facilities vital for state defence;
- D. Operations of air space defence of the CR

The use of the CR's armed forces in this kind of assistance operations comes from the demands of responsible central and regional crisis management authorities.

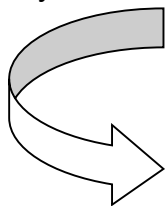


## 2. Command and control system and cooperation

**Command and control** is the process of purposeful activity of command authorities (commanders and staffs) to task and direct organic and assigned forces and means to most effectively use all available sources during planning, organisation, coordination and conducting activities to fulfill assigned objectives in the specified time limits with minimal strain and minimal losses.

**Command** represents the process, by which the commander makes decisions and transfers his will to his subordinates. The commander has the authority, responsibility and the duty to act, or to freely decide not to do so, for the purpose of accomplishing objectives specified by the superior. Command is also the art of gaining and using available information in a creative way while skillfully and effectively motivating and directing subordinates to achieve assigned tasks.

**Command and control** must be firm, flexible, continual and maintain operational security.



- firmness
- continuity
- command flexibility
- *interoperability*
- operational security

**Firmness** of the command lies in the consistent implementation of the elaborated and reasoned decision. It is achieved by the timely decision taking, precise formulation of tasks to subordinates, timely delivery

**Command flexibility** lies in the constant gathering and processing of information, anticipating situation developments and flexibly responding to the changes. Flexibility is achieved by timely decision-making and giving tasks to subordinates and primarily operationally (concurrently) specifying tasks based on analysis of likely situational development.

**Continuity** of command consists in constant force control, in maintaining continual cooperation and mutual awareness. It is achieved by appropriate deploying of command posts, their timely redeployment, maintaining reliable communications and assigning the command systems and communication protection measures required against adversary activities, as well as fast restoration if they are disrupted.

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

**Operational security** lies in the concealing of all measures related to operation preparations and control. It is achieved by limiting the number of people who acquaint themselves with the operation (combat) plan or commander's decision, the covert command posts deployment and redeployment, the consistent observance of classified information protection principles, using information protection means during their transfer, the observance of communication security principles, camouflage and disinformation.

### Basic element of command

- Authority
- Decision-making process
- Leadership\*
- Control

### Basic element of control

- Information
- Communication and information system
- Organisation structure

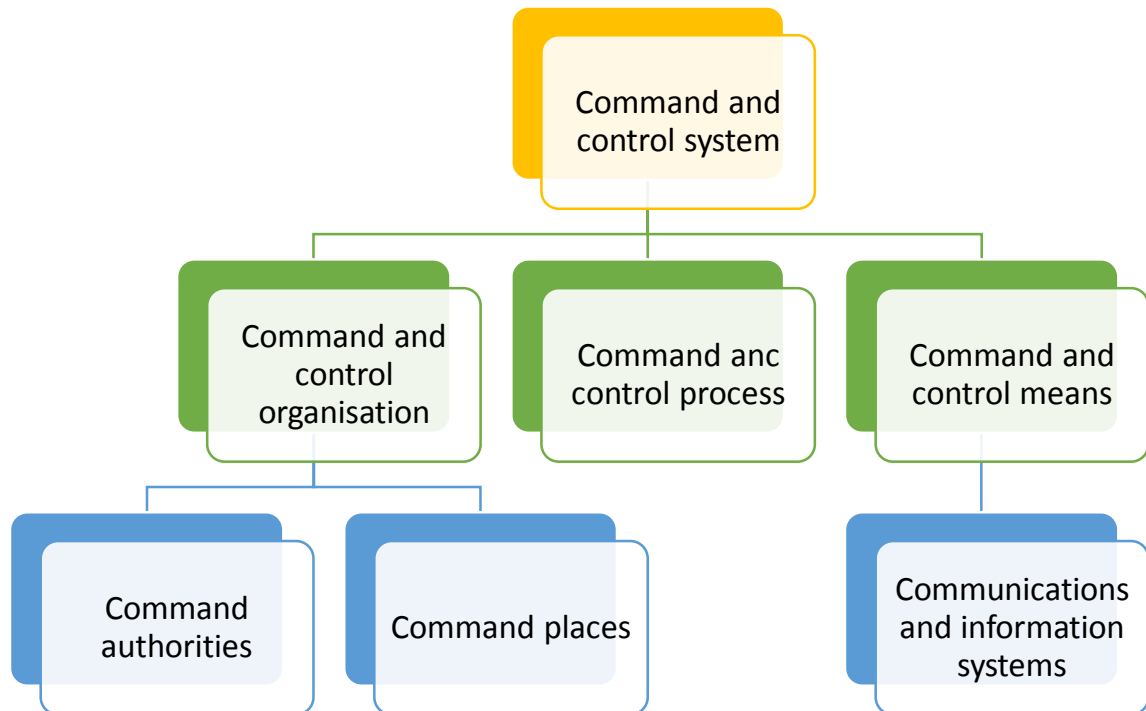
***\*Leadership** represents the commander's ability to motivate, persuade and gain people in his vicinity for active involvement in achieving common, assigned, or in the near future, expected tasks. The art of leading is one of the most important qualities every commander should have if he is to command successfully.*

### Command and control support

It is formed by particular components that are integrated into a single integrated system on all levels for the purpose of resource management and acquisition of knowledge and understanding of the situation for commanders and staffs in the planning, preparation, management and evaluation of operations.

**Command and Control System** - is a set of technical equipment, people and processes realized by those people, that provide necessary support to commanders in planning, tasking and control of combat activities of subordinate forces and resources in accordance with defined tasks and objectives.

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

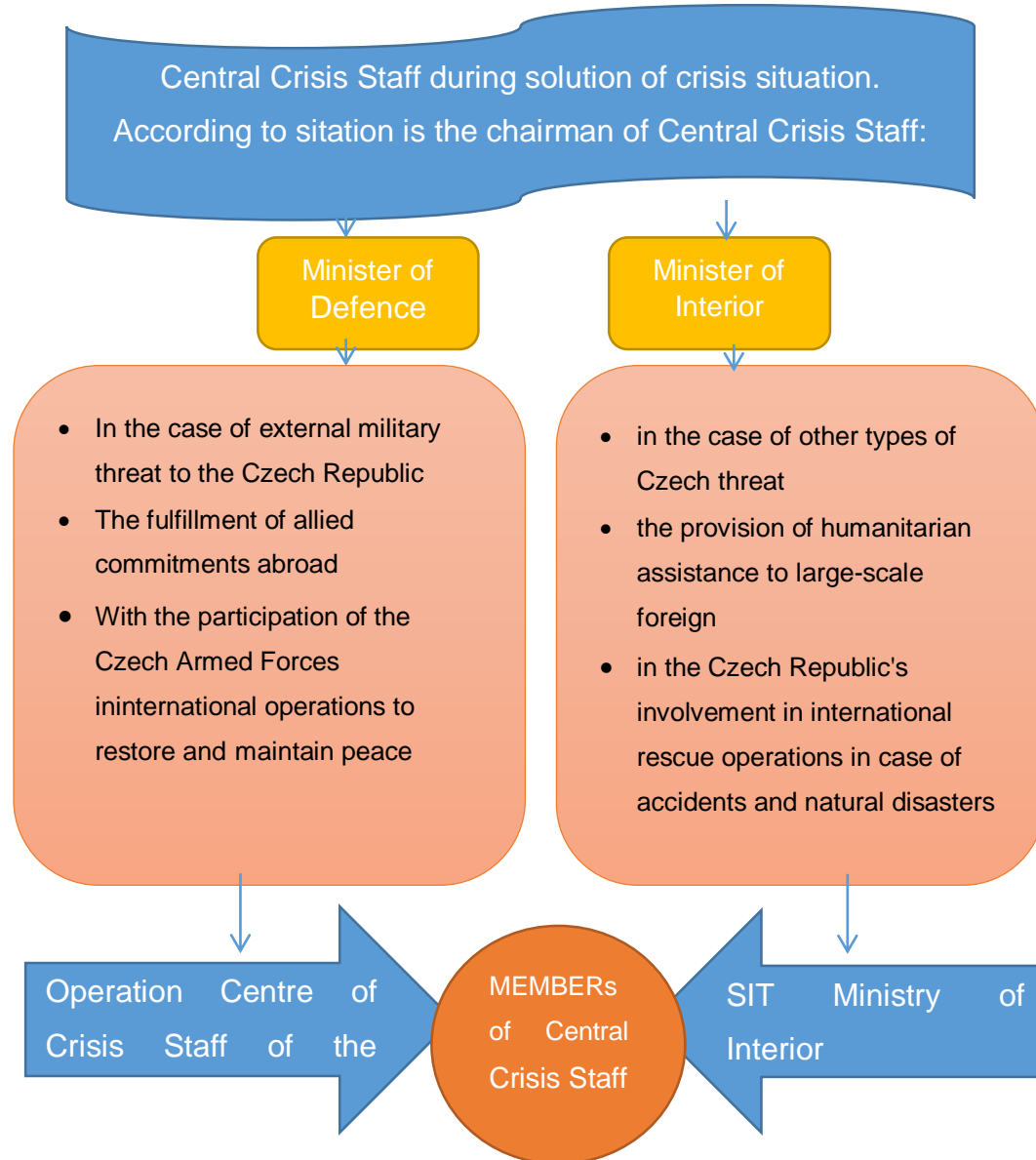


In general, the effectiveness of command and control operations mainly depend on:

- the effective command and control organisation,
- respecting of specifics in command during crisis, humanitarian and rescue operations and
- ability to master requirements a deployment of forces and means of the Army of the Czech Republic.

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

The Strategic place on the state level for crisis management is a **Central Crisis Staff**.



At the regional level there are created **Crisis Staffs of the Regions and Municipalities**.

Cooperation between components of the Army of the Czech Republic and state and local authorities coordinate the Regional Military Commands.

Regional Military Commands solve the questions concerning cooperation and support of forces and means of the Army of the Czech Republic in the region with emphasis on comprehensive security (possibility of catering, accommodation, refilling of fuel, parking of a large number of techniques, etc.) in order to minimize costs of Army of the Czech Republic (free accommodation, accommodation paid by local authorities...).

Regional Military Commands provide information about conclusions from the meeting of the Crisis Staff and Security Council of the Region in problem of the region.

Rescue work are managed a coordinated in the area of deployment by officer in charge. Officer in charge is usually the commander of the fire brigade or deputy of Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic with the right of priority command. If there was not appointed officer in charge at the place of intervention, activity of IRS is controlled by commander or supervisor of intervening forces and means of IRS components that provide prevailing activity.

### **3. Place and role of the Joint Operations Centre in the management of crisis situations.**

The Joint Operations Centre of the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic (JOC) is a ministerial management authority for deployment of Czech military forces on foreign NATO, EU, UN and OSCE missions and operations and their command, as well as for crisis management operations involving the participation of Armed Forces of the Czech Republic.

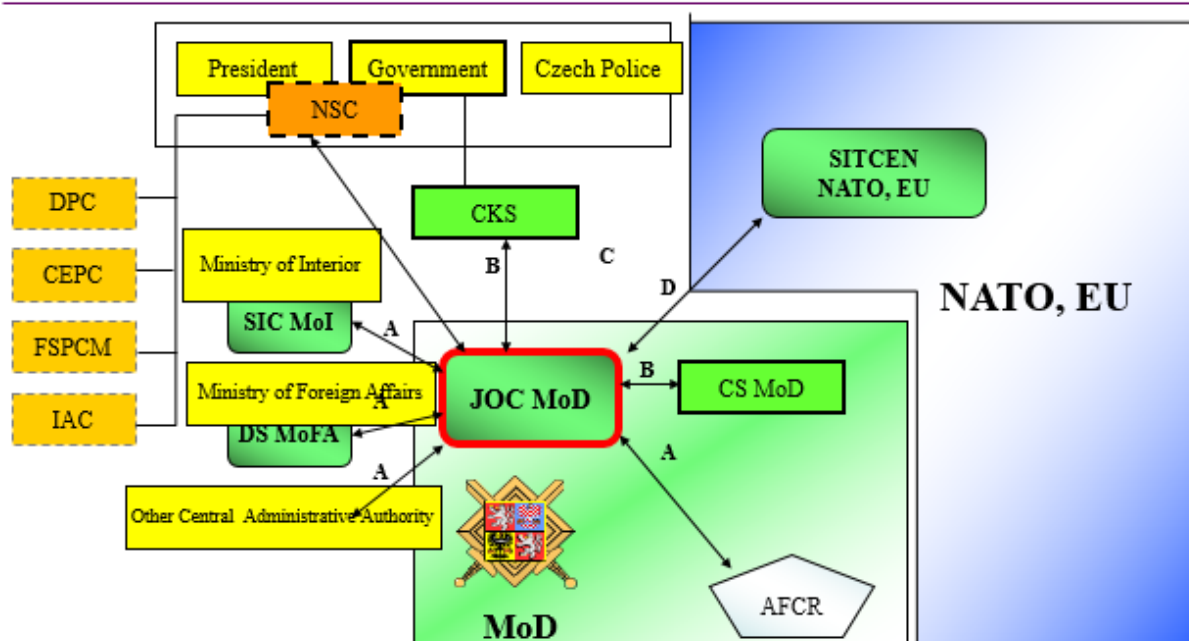
JOC manages economic, logistical and operational support of these forces and means. It is a coordinator of selection, training and deployment of troops to the observer and other positions in peacekeeping missions, in particular the UN, OSCE and EU.

The personnel of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic are deployed to peacekeeping missions on the basis of requirements of international governmental bodies which include the United Nations, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the European Union (UN, OSCE, EU). Their tasks result from mandates of the specific peacekeeping missions.

As a rule, they monitor political, military and security situation in the region of armed conflict. They actively cooperate with governmental and non-governmental humanitarian organisations, and they serve as mediators in the process of restoring peace.

JOC manages and coordinates activities in cases of Army of the Czech Republic deployment in crisis situation in accordance with the Act No. 219/1999 Coll. It ensures the activities of the Crisis Staff of Ministry of Defence, realizes his conclusions and decisions. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 33/1999 is destined to support the activities of the Central Crisis Staff.

## Crisis management authorities in NATO, EU



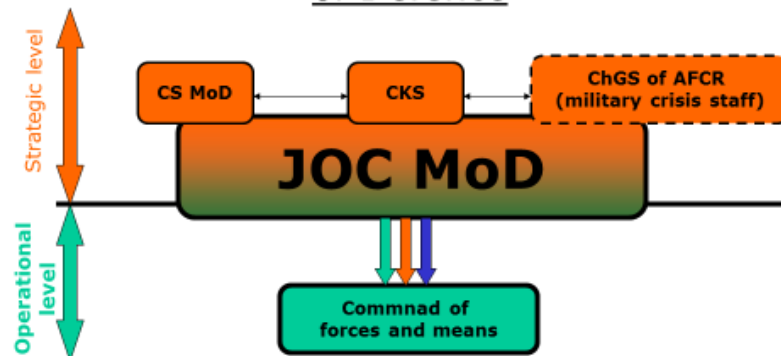
### JOC tasks

- JOC MoD implements the decisions taken by Crisis Staff of MoD in terms of Army of the Czech Republic in the field of crisis management and it is an executive element in the process of crisis management within the MoD.
- JOC MoD is directing authorities for planning of deployment of forces and means of Army of the Czech Republic in foreign operations, including their national command and realisation of deployment and operational command of forces and means of Army of the Czech Republic in crisis situation in the Czech Republic.
- It manages stable forces and means during crisis and emergency situation solution that are earmarked for the tasks given time standards.



## Cooperation relations

### ROLE of Joint Operations Centre of MoD in crisis management in resort of Ministry of Defence



Devoted forces and means of Army of the Czech Republic have a nationwide scope. It is therefore necessary to ensure centrally control and security of cooperation with civilian crisis management bodies and interdepartmental coordination.

## Conclusion

Preparation and management of operations of Army of the Czech Republic in the national security system is an interdisciplinary and interdepartmental approach. All activities set out in planning documents (lecture no. 6) require well-prepared staff a versatile material and financial security.

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**Topic 8:** Crisis management in NATO a EU

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with crisis management in NATO and EU,  
NATO Crisis Response System and int implementation into  
national system

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Terms, crisis management authorities, crisis management in NATO and EU.
2. NATO Crisis Response System - NCRS
3. Implementation of NCRS into national system

Conclusion



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### Introduction

Analysis of the development of political, social and economic situation in the world shows that it is necessary to get prepared for dealing with situations that due to high intensity of impacts may cause crisis. Also in the Czech Republic, it is necessary to prepare for situations that may be described as crisis due to their uniqueness. Czech Republic responded positively to the situation of September 11, 2001 and enrolled in the fight against international terrorism.

NATO and Czech Republic security system assume concentration of effort on the system of preventive measures to minimize time, consequences and costs to manage possible crisis. Impacts of the crisis can be handled the faster and more efficiently, the better is material, personnel, financial and content preparedness.

### 1. Terms, crisis management authorities, management systems, crisis management in NATO and EU.

#### NATO Crisis Management:

##### Presents:

- essential element of NATO strategy,
- process of intensive political-military activities,
- common element for managing NATO missions under Art. 5 North Atlantic Treaty and beyond,
- central mechanism for the use of military activities,

#### The North Atlantic treaty – 4 April 1949

*Article 5: The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all...., if such an armed attack occurs, each of them...., will assist the party or parties so attacked by taking forthwith, ...., such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the north Atlantic area.*

*Article 4: The parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the parties is threatened.*

*Article 3: In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist.... Armed attack.*

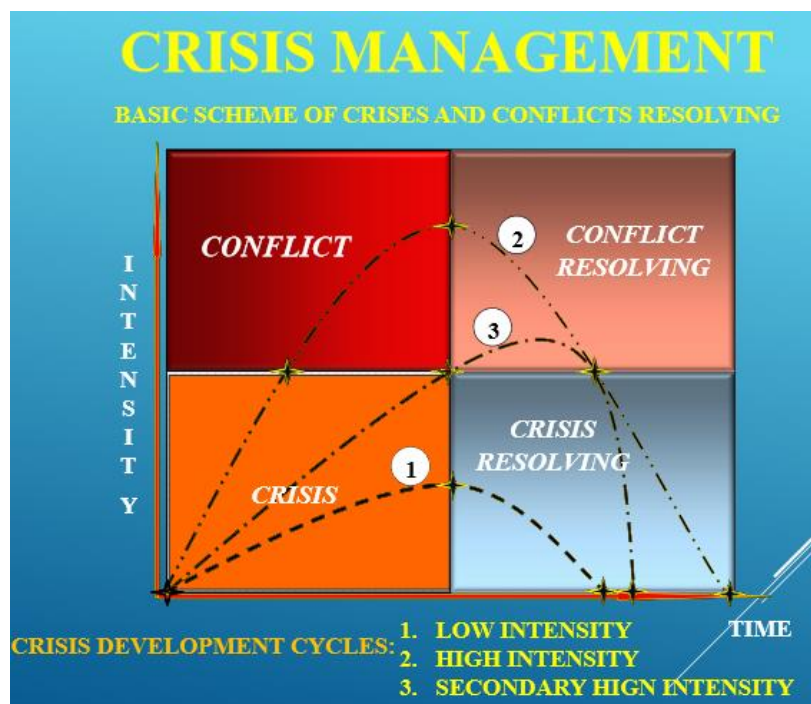
## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

### Includes:

- agreements, procedures, measures and resources for national and collective decision-making,

### Means:

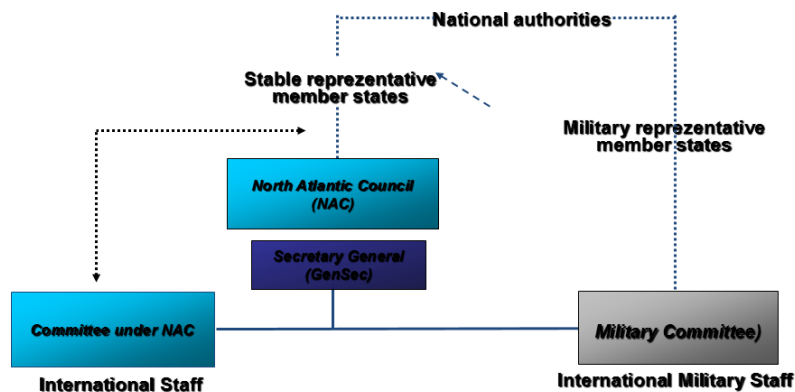
- political-military consultations,
- firm command and control, security systems,
- Ability to react appropriately to unpredictable situations.



### **NATO Crisis Management Goals**

- Contribution to the effective conflicts prevention
- Effective crisis management to prevent their escalation into conflicts,
- ensure the readiness of civilian and military capabilities to respond to the crisis,
- Control and prevention of escalation and discouraging the aggressor from violence in the military actions,
- Crisis de-escalation after stopping violence or end of.

## Civil & military structure of NATO



### NATO Comprehensive Approach

- no organization is able to achieve their objectives in crisis situations alone,
- a comprehensive solution of crisis situation requires a coordinated, joint action, combined use of military and non-military capabilities, military and non-military entities.

### NATO crisis management – basic principles

- Supremacy of NAC (North Atlantic Council)
- Consensus
- Permanent representation of NATO nations
- Political control over the military

### NATO Comprehensive Approach

#### Future

- to improve system of NATO Crisis Management,
- to improve cooperation with the UN, other international organizations, NGOs - humanitarian organizations, authorities in the field of crisis in the preparation and conduction of the operation,
- to increase the NATO ability to support operations for stabilization and reconstruction in crisis at all stages of the conflict.

### Key NATO crisis management bodies

- Policy Coordination Group (PCG): monitoring and evaluating potential crises, providing news and information, recommendations related to the consequences of crisis situations, coordinating cooperation with the UN, OSCE
- Military Committee (MC): advice body to the NAC in military affairs and military strategy and policy,
- Political Committee (PC): preparing of studies about political problems, monitoring trends in the development of the political situation,
- Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC): coordination of particular areas of civilian planning to support military operations.

### The highest authority of NATO



### The role of crisis management authorities

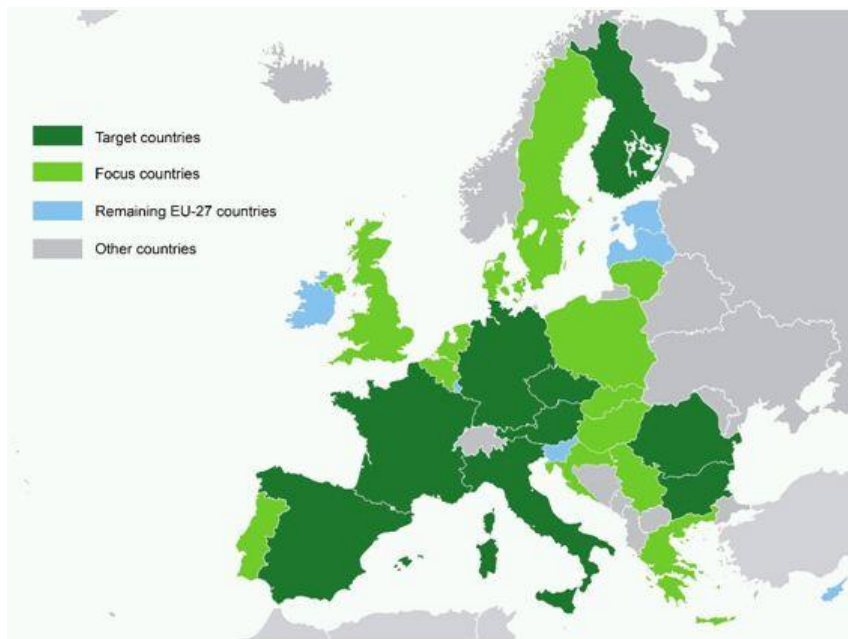
- to prepare drafts of military and non-military measures, to provide recommendations for their implementation,
- preparation of draft documents for member states,
- to conduct negotiations in the preparation of recommendations and suggestions for NAC,
- to ensure the implementation of NAC decisions.



## European Union

- The European Union is an economic and political group of 28 countries in Europe, comprising 498 million people.
- The original aim of the partnership of European countries after World War II was the interconnection of economies in order to prevent another war in Europe.

Community was progressively deeper integrated, also politically and expanded on other states.



## European Security Strategy

- Growth primarily of its economic impact:
  - 25% of world GDP,
  - More than 50% of the world's resources of humanitarian aid,
  - More than 50% of resources for support of international development.
- There is need to keep achieved economic power by doing reliable foreign and security policy.
- Stabilization of the economic environment.
- Adequate military forces and means.

## European Security Strategy

1. Comprehensive document which analyses and defines the EU's security environment, identifying key security challenges and subsequent political implications for the EU;
2. Singles out five key threats: terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts, state failure, organised crime;
3. Review in 2008 confirmed the validity of the ESS and the need to be 'more capable, more coherent and more active' in order for the EU to reach its full potential.

### About EU's security environment

The European Security Strategy (ESS), adopted by the European Council on 12-13 December 2003, provides the conceptual framework for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), including what would later become the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The split between EU Member States over the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003 highlighted the need for a common strategic vision to enhance internal cohesion at EU level. Member states thus tasked the then High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, Javier Solana, to draft such a strategy.

Titled 'A Secure Europe in a Better World', the ESS is a brief but comprehensive document which analyses and defines for the first time the EU's security environment, identifying key security challenges and subsequent political implications for the EU.

### Key threats

In this framework, the ESS singles out five key threats:

- Terrorism
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
- Regional conflicts
- State failure
- Organised crime.

The ESS also calls for preventive engagement to avoid new conflicts/crises. Building security in the EU's neighbourhood (Balkans, Southern Caucasus, and the Mediterranean) is prioritised as is the goal of strengthening the international rules-based order through effective multilateralism. Furthermore, the ESS explicitly acknowledges the interdependence of various global security challenges, i.e. by linking security and development issues and highlighting the possible interplay between key threats.

### Need of Security Strategy

Finally, the ESS addresses the political implications of the new security environment. It states that the EU needs to be more active, more coherent and more capable. The importance of international cooperation and EU partnerships is also emphasised by claiming that none of the threats can be tackled by the Union alone. The conclusion reaffirms that these challenges also pose opportunities for the EU to become more active and more capable in the pursuit of a safer, more unified world.

Four years after the adoption of the ESS, Member States tasked the High Representative at the December 2007 European Council 'to examine the implementation of the Strategy with a view to proposing elements on how to improve the implementation and, as appropriate, elements to complement it'. The resulting document, the 2008 'Report of the Implementation of the European Security Strategy: Providing Security in a Changing World', effectively confirmed the enduring validity of the 2003 ESS and the need to be 'more capable, more coherent and more active' in order for the EU to reach its full potential.

### Foreign & Security Policy

EU foreign and security policy, which has developed gradually over many years, enables the EU to speak and act as one in world affairs. Acting together gives the EU's 28 members far greater clout than they would have if each pursued its own policies.

The 2009 Lisbon Treaty strengthened this policy area by creating

- the post of EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs & Security Policy
- the European External Action Service (EEAS) – the EU's diplomatic corps.

### Peace & security

EU foreign and security policy seeks to

- preserve peace & strengthen international security
- promote international cooperation
- develop & consolidate:
  - democracy,
  - the rule of law,
  - respect for human rights & fundamental freedoms.

### Diplomacy & partnership

The EU is a key player on issues ranging from Iran's nuclear programme and stabilising Somalia and the wider Horn of Africa to global warming. Its joint foreign and security policy, designed to resolve conflicts and foster international understanding, is based



on diplomacy; trade, humanitarian aid, security and defence often play a complementary role.

The world's largest donor of development finance, the EU is uniquely well-placed for cooperation with developing countries.

The sheer demographic and economic weight of the 28-nation bloc makes it a major power. It is the world's biggest trader, with the world's second currency, the euro. The trend towards joint foreign policy decisions strengthens its arm. The EU maintains partnerships with the world's key players, including emerging powers. It seeks to ensure that these relationships are based on mutual interests and benefits, with rights and duties for both sides.

The EU holds regular summits with the United States, Japan, Canada, Russia, India and China. Its international relations encompass:

- education
- the environment
- security & defence
- crime
- human rights.

### Peacekeeping missions

The EU has sent peacekeeping missions to several of the world's trouble spots. In August 2008, it helped broker a ceasefire between Georgia and Russia, deployed EU observers to monitor the situation (EU monitoring mission in Georgia) and provided humanitarian aid to people displaced by the fighting.

In the Balkans, the EU funds projects designed to help 7 countries build stable societies. A strong police and justice force (EULEX Kosovo) is in place to help ensure law and order.

### The means to intervene

The EU has no standing army. Instead, under its common security and defence policy (CSDP), it relies on ad hoc forces contributed by EU countries for:

- joint disarmament operations
- humanitarian & rescue tasks
- military advice & assistance
- conflict prevention & peacekeeping
- crisis management, e.g. peace-making & post-conflict stabilisation.

Since 2003 the EU has carried out some 30 civilian missions and military operations on 3 continents. They have all been responses to crises:

- post-tsunami peace-building in Indonesia,
- protecting refugees in Mali & the Central African Republic,
- fighting piracy off Somalia and the Horn of Africa.

The EU's role as a security player is expanding.

Since January 2007, it has been able to carry out rapid-response operations with 2 concurrent single-battle groups, each comprising 1500 soldiers. If necessary, 2 operations can be launched almost simultaneously. Deployment decisions are taken by national ministers from EU countries meeting in the Council of the EU.

#### A partnership eastwards

As the EU has expanded, the countries of Eastern Europe and the southern Caucasus have become closer neighbours. Increasingly, their security, stability and prosperity affect ours. Closer cooperation between the EU and its eastern European partners – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine – is a key element in EU foreign relations.

#### Closer ties: Mediterranean & Middle East

In the wake of the 2011 Arab Spring, the EU re-launched its European neighbourhood policy to express its solidarity with those calling for democracy. Designed to strengthen the EU's relations with its neighbours to the east and south, the policy offers:

- political association
- economic integration
- increased mobility for people.

The EU continued to support the transition to democracy in North Africa and the Middle East, despite much political instability and struggling economies.

An EU-Tunisia Task Force coordinates European and international support to help Tunisia on its way to democracy and a stronger economy. A similar EU-Egypt Task Force was set up in November 2012.

The EU supports international efforts to bring peace to the Middle East in a different way. It favours a 2-state arrangement with the Palestinian state living side-by-side with Israel. The EU, the UN, the US and Russia (the 'Quartet') are working together to encourage both sides to reach an agreement.

In early 2013 the Iranian nuclear programme was one of the most pressing sources of tension internationally. November's landmark agreement with the international community was a first step towards resolving the issue. This was a tribute to the EU's role in leading peace talks on behalf of the international community.

### Asia & Latin America

The EU is stepping up relations with regional groups in Asia and Latin America. With its fast-developing Asian partners, it has created 'enhanced partnerships' – agreements combining economic, political, social and cultural elements.

### Future EU membership: the Balkans

Croatia became the 28th EU member in July 2013, whilst the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia have been officially accepted as prospective members. Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina have applied.

2013 saw a breakthrough in dialogue between Serbia and Kosovo. Though Kosovo declared independence from Serbia in 2008, its international status remains undecided. Thanks to the EU's commitment to brokering talks, the 2 parties reached a landmark agreement in April 2013. This was a testament to the persistence of former High Representative Catherine Ashton and the Prime Ministers of Serbia and Kosovo, and to the EU's strong commitment to peace and reconciliation in the Western Balkans. It also showed that people and countries in Europe continue to seek closer ties with the EU.

### Decision-making in EU foreign policy

The ultimate decision-making body in the European Union is the European Council, bringing together heads of state and government from the bloc's 28 countries. It meets 4 times a year to define policy principles and general guidelines.

The High Representative's role is to make EU foreign and security policy more consistent. Accordingly, she chairs the monthly meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council (comprising the EU's 28 Foreign Ministers). She also attends the European Council and reports on foreign affairs issues.

Most foreign and security policy decisions require the agreement of all EU countries.

The role of the External Action Service (EEAS) is to support the High Representative. It acts as the EU's diplomatic service. A network of over 139 Delegations and Offices around the world promotes and protects Europe's values and interests.

Source: [http://europa.eu/pol/cfsp/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/pol/cfsp/index_en.htm)



### **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)**

In a rapidly changing world, the EU is faced with security challenges both in its immediate neighbourhood and further afield. **The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** enable the Union to take a leading role in peace-keeping operations, conflict prevention and in the strengthening of the international security. It is an integral part of the EU's comprehensive approach towards crisis management, drawing on civilian and military assets. Since 2003 the EU has launched some 30 peace missions and operations contributing to stabilisation and security in Europe and beyond.

In a time of limited resources Europe also needs to do better with less. The CSDP allows EU Member States to pool their resources and to build stronger defence capabilities to act rapidly and effectively.

The idea of a common defence policy for Europe dates back to 1948 when the UK, France, and the Benelux signed the Treaty of Brussels. The agreement included a mutual defence clause laying down the foundations for the creation of the Western European Union (WEU), which remained until the late 1990s, together with NATO, the principal forum for consultation and dialogue on security and defence in Europe.

Following the end of the Cold War and the subsequent conflicts in the Balkans, it became clear that the EU needed to assume its responsibilities in the field of conflict prevention and crisis management. The conditions under which military units could be deployed were already agreed by the WEU Council in 1992 but the so-called "Petersburg Tasks" were now integrated in the 1999 Treaty of Amsterdam. In addition, the post of the "High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy" was created to allow the Union to speak with 'one face and one voice' on foreign policy matters.

At the Cologne European Council in 1999, Member States reaffirmed the Union's willingness to develop capabilities for autonomous action, backed up by credible military forces. A key development was the "Berlin Plus agreement" giving the EU, under certain conditions, access to NATO assets and capabilities.

In 2003 the former High Representative Javier Solana was tasked by the Member States to develop a Security Strategy for Europe. The document entitled 'A Secure Europe in a Better World', analysed for the first time the EU's security environment and identified key security challenges and subsequent political implications for the EU. The implementation of the document was revised in 2008.

The Lisbon Treaty came into force in December 2009 and was a cornerstone in the development of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The treaty includes both a mutual assistance and a solidarity clause and allowed for the creation of the European External Action Service (EEAS) under the authority of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs & Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP), Catherine Ashton. The two distinct functions of the newly created post give the HR/VP the possibility to bring all the necessary EU assets together and to apply a "comprehensive approach" to EU crisis management.

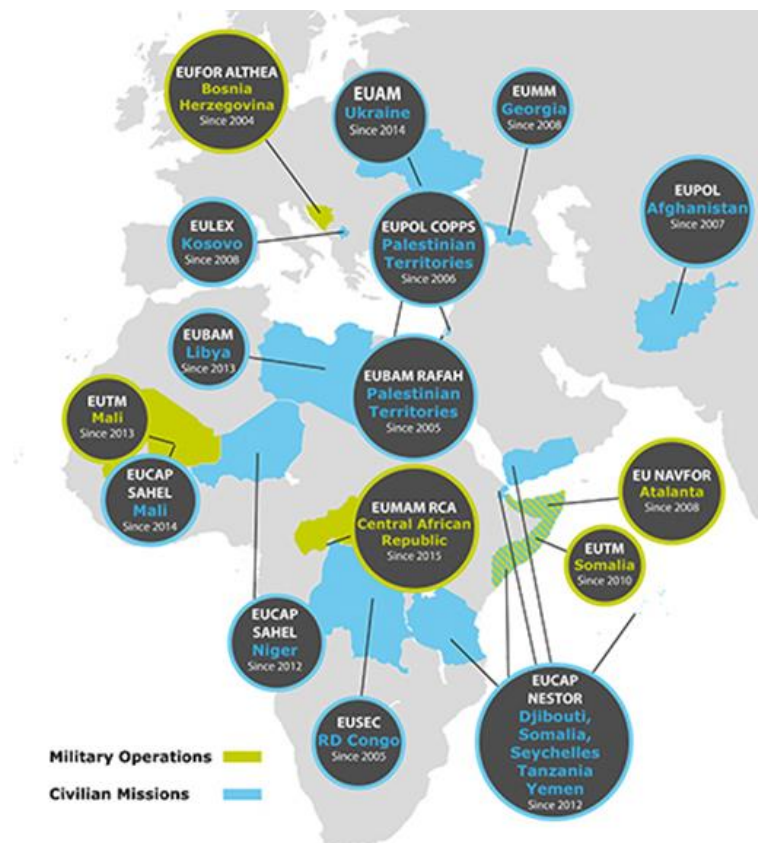
## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Since the creation in March 2002 of the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Council Joint Action, some 30 civilian and military missions and operations have been launched under the CSDP. The EU is constantly improving its crisis management capabilities. Headline Goals, both civilian as well as military, have been defined and adapted to match the changing security environment.

The CSDP was on the agenda of the December 2013 European Council meeting when the heads of states discussed how to enhance defence capabilities, strengthen the defence industry and improve the effectiveness, visibility and impact of the CSDP.

Source: [http://www.eeas.europa.eu/csdp/about-csdp/index\\_en.htm](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/csdp/about-csdp/index_en.htm)

### Ongoing missions and operations



## 2. NATO Crisis Response System - NCRS

NCRS is a crisis management tool to ensure preparedness of the Alliance to deal with crisis situations.

NCRS includes a wide range of measures including ensuring protection of NATO forces in case of a sudden attack that can be used to respond to the emergence threat of crisis situation on time, in coordinated way and by using adequate forces and means.

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A part of the NCRS consists of security emergency state that includes counter-terrorism and sabotage measures to protect important civilian and military objects.

### NATO Crisis Response System

- Crisis management tool for making Alliance readiness to solve crisis situations,
- broad range of measures providing in-time and coordinated reaction to cause or threat of crisis situation by suitable means,
- integration of prevention and reaction measures,
- combination of political-military and emergency measures,
- flexibility, prevention,

Measures:

- reaction according to Art. 5 or other codex's
- bottle against terrorism
- against arms propagation,

### NATO CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM – EVOLUTION

- Cold – war = NATO alert system
- Crisis of 1990-s
  - a) NATO precautionary system
  - b) Military response options
  - c) Inventory of preventive measures
- Requirements for a new system – 2001 = NCRS development
- NATO strategic concept = NATO comprehensive crisis and operations management centre

Comprehensive approach and NATO'S contribution to

.....taking the 2010 Strategic Concept into account, there are 3 main aspects:

- Improving NATO's **own crisis management instruments**, including to **develop modest civil planning capability** to enable harmonisation with military planning
- Improving alliance's **practical co-operation**, at all levels, with partners, UN and other relevant IOS, NGOS and local actors in planning and conduct of operations.



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## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

- Enhancing NATO'S ability to support **stabilisation operations and reconstruction efforts** in all phases of a conflict: 3 levels of engagement: *strategic, operational, theatre/tactical*

In additions:

- lessons learned, training, education and exercises
- public messaging.

### NCRS – Purpose

- to provide required preparedness
- pre-identified response measures and options
- initial timely response and further organized response

### NCRS – the basic component of NCRS – Crisis response measures

- Preventive Options - PO
- Crisis Response Measures CRM
- Counter Surprise Measures - CS
- Counter Aggression Measure - CA – Art. 5 Ops.
- NATO Alert System

NCRS provides forum for consultations with partners for conducting non – Art. 5 Crisis response operations:

- PFP
- Mediterranean dialogue,
- Istanbul cooperation initiative,
- Partners across the globe

.... In three phases:

- Exchange of intelligence data and information
- Comparing nations 'points of view
- Harmonization of NATO nations' points of view into collective decisions for allied actions

## **NCRS – NATO Bodies**

NAC: Principal political decision-making body, exchanges intelligence, information and other data, compares different perceptions and approaches, and harmonises its view

OPERATIONS POLICY COMMITTEE: Development and implementation of operations-related policy and collaboration between the political and military sides

POLITICAL PARTNERSHIPS COMMITTEE: Responsible for all NATO programs with non-member countries and relations with international organizations

MILITARY COMMITTEE: Senior military authority, provides military advice to NATO's decision-making bodies.

CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE: Advisory body for the protection of civilian populations and the use of civil resources.

## **NATO COMMITTEES AND SYSTEMS ACTIVITY**

- ✓ **NATO intelligence warning system (NIWS)**
- ✓ Operations planning system
- ✓ **Civil emergency planning (CEP)**
- ✓ NATO comprehensive crisis and operations management centre
- ✓ **NATO situation centre**
- ✓ EURO-Atlantic disaster response coordination centre

## **NATO intelligence warning system**

- provides early warning
- support decision making
- provides accessible format of users' information
- support development of high quality situation assessments.



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### Civil emergency planning

The Aim of CEP in NATO is to collect, analyse and share information on national planning activity to ensure the most effective use of civil resources for use during emergency situations, in accordance with alliance objectives.



- While the UN retains the primary role in coordinating international disaster relief
- NATO provides an effective forum in which the use of civilian and military assets can be coincided to achieve a desired goal
- Given the requirement for the military and civilian communities to develop and maintain robust cooperation, CEP in NATO focuses on the five following areas:
  1. Civil support for Alliance Art. Operations,
  2. Support for non-Article 5 crisis response operations,



3. Support for national authorities in civil emergencies,
4. Support for national authorities in the protection of populations against the effects of WMD
5. Cooperation with Partner countries in dealing with disasters.

Civil support to the military takes the form of advice provided by civilian experts to NATO military authorities. Support is provided to assist in developing and maintaining arrangements for effective use of civil resources.

In **ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR** civil ocean shipping experts provided advice to Allied navies on commercial standards and international law regarding the searching of ships. Advice and support are demand-driven – NATO military authorities must request such help if they consider it necessary. Support is provided during peacetime, during the planning and execution of an operation. Civil support to the military within civil emergency planning should not be confused with **Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC)**

#### **NATO strategic commands:**

- provides strategic military expertise for crisis management consultations and decision making,
- Allied command operations (ACO) provides operational and functional military expertise and planning for conducting crisis response operations,
- Allied command transformation (ACT) researches experimental concepts or transformation of NATO crisis management process and capabilities,
- North Atlantic committee, advised by NATO military committee, provides political requirements of NATO nations to NATO strategic commands, related to the crisis management.

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### NATO Situation Centre



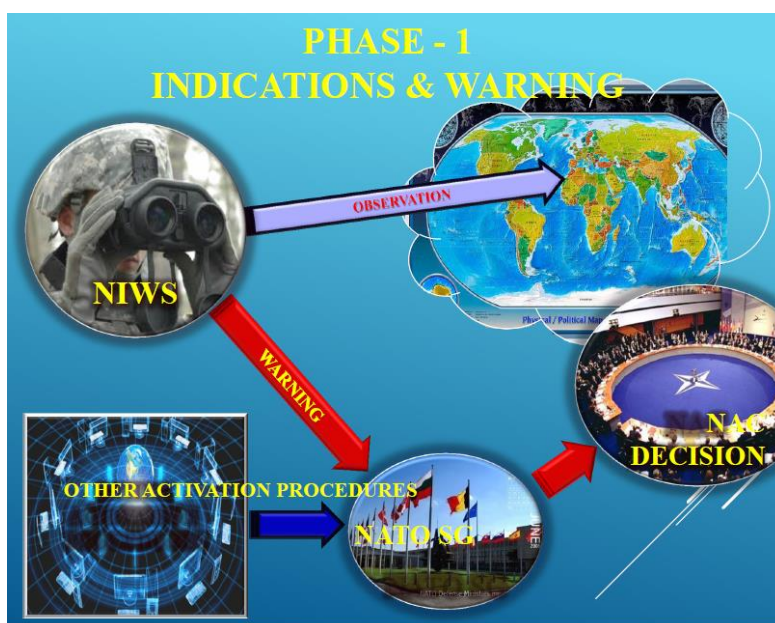
- Receive, process and disseminate and exchange of information
- Provides information and analyses for alliance leadership
- Observes and analyses the information, related to crisis
- Support crisis management process and provides facilities and staff for rapid increase of centre and crisis management bodies 'operability
- Maintain crisis management database provide secure and reliable information and connection with different geographical regions

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT



### NATO Crisis management process phases:

1. Indication and warning
2. Assessment
3. Development response options
4. Planning
5. Execution
6. Transition



### 3. Implementation NCRS into national system.

Fundamental Implementation for Alliance Member States to develop parallel national systems,

The manual is revised annually and amended as necessary,

All member state of NATO -

- Using of NCRS and
- adapt national systems by ensuring compatibility with the principles and procedures of NCRS described in the manual

Czech Republic fulfils this demand by the NCRS

#### **National crisis reaction system (NSRK).**

- Support of crisis management in the Czech Republic,
- It creates precondition for effective and coordinated action for crisis prevention, or reaction to existing crisis situation

Using:

- Crisis management authorities,
- The Government of the Czech Republic, ministries and other administrative authorities,
- Czech National Bank,
- Office of the President,
- Parliament of the Czech Republic,
- Regional Authorities, other authorities with territorial competence and municipal authorities

**List of measurement for National crisis reaction system** goes from constitutional laws, Security strategy of the Czech Republic and crisis laws (Act No. 239/2000 Coll., Act No. 240/2000 Coll., and Act No. 241/2000 Coll.) law in area of defence (Act No. 219/1999 Coll., Act No. 222/1999 Coll., and Act No. 585/2004 Coll.) and Alliance measurement NCRS (NATO Crisis Response System).

Goal of requirement list for National reaction system to crisis is to provide bodies of crisis management with inevitable measures that will Czech Republic use at military and non-military crisis situations as well as in relation to alliance forces arrangements of NCRS.





**NSRK sets out measures** used by legislative, executive and self-government authorities to fulfil their duties in crisis situations. Measures allow crisis management authorities to react to imminent or occurring crisis.

- Area of defence management and ensuring foreign relations,
- Area of intelligence and security protection,
- Area of external security of the Czech Republic,
- Area of internal security of the Czech Republic
- Area of protection of the population,
- Area of protection of the economy.

## **Conclusion**

Nature of contemporary security threats and trends requires broader approach to security combining military and non-military instruments.

Czech Republic creates conditions for active participation in NATO missions, EU and UN in solving wide range of crises – either before conflicts, during or after them. In fulfilling these commitments it proceeds in accordance with a comprehensive approach to crisis management operations.

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**Topic 9:** Crisis management in the area of state defence

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with a defence planning and civil emergency planning.

**Contents:**

Introduction

1. Defence planning and civil emergency planning

2. National defence planning

Conclusion



## Introduction

Defence of a state is a set of measures to ensure the sovereignty, territorial integrity, the principles of democracy and law, life protection of residents and their property against external attack. It includes the construction of an effective system of national defence, preparation and usage of adequate forces and resources and participation in collective defence system.

The corner stone of building the national defence system is membership in NATO and the EU. Involvements of the Czech Republic in the system of collective defence of NATO member states have brought new tasks and challenges. New Security Concept faces main risks in potential crises within national states, in their political, economic and social instability, in ethnic and religious disputes and in danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. International security is increasingly influenced by factors that formerly belonged to the internal security of national states.

## 1. Defence planning and civil emergency planning

### Defence planning

Defence planning is a summary of activities, procedures and relationships undertaken by state authorities in order to implement the goals and national defence tasks and from those tasks resulting subjects, procedures and deadlines for their completion. It is necessary to respect political, military, economic and technological requirements and the most effective use of human, material and financial resources.

The goal of NATO defence planning is to create a framework for merging defence planning and planning of individual national states in order to achieve fulfilment of NATO military requirements most efficiently. NATO countries retain their sovereignty; detachment of the military powers is on rather voluntary basis.

#### A. The Defence Planning Committee

It was a former senior decision-making body on matters relating to the integrated military structure of the Alliance. It was dissolved following a major committee review in June 2010 and its responsibilities absorbed by the North Atlantic Council.

It provided guidance to NATO's military authorities and oversaw the force planning process. The force planning process identifies NATO's military requirements, sets planning targets for individual countries to contribute to those requirements, and assesses the extent to which members meet those targets and provide other forces and capabilities to the Alliance.

Momentarily, just before being dissolved, all member countries were represented on the DPC. However, between 1966 and April 2009, France was not represented on this committee as a consequence of its withdrawal from the integrated military structure.

### Authorities and responsibilities

The DPC was the ultimate authority within the Alliance on all questions related to the Alliance's integrated military structure. It effectively had the same level of authority as the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and the Nuclear Planning Group on matters within their competence.

It implemented decisions taken by the participating countries in relation to collective defence planning and issues pertaining to the integrated military structure of the Alliance. It also approved force goals and ministerial guidance for future NATO defence planning.

Although its work focused on the integrated military structure and military and defence related issues, the NAC also discussed some of these matters before entirely taking over the DPC's responsibilities in 2010. Conversely, in 2003 at the outbreak of the Iraq crisis, the Council moved the decision to authorize NATO military authorities to implement defensive measures to assist Turkey to the DPC.

This was the result of a disagreement among member countries on whether deterrent and defensive measures should be initiated and, if so, at what point? Three member countries - Belgium, France and Germany - felt that any early moves by NATO could influence the ongoing debate at the United Nations Security Council in regard to Iraq and the effort to find a peaceful solution to the crisis.

On 16 February 2003, with the cohesion of the Alliance under strain, Lord Robertson, the then Secretary General of NATO acting in his capacity as Chairman, concluded that no further progress on this matter could be made within the Council. On the same day, with the concurrence of all member countries, the matter was taken up by the DPC. At the time, it was composed of all member countries, except France, which did not participate in NATO's integrated military structure. The Committee was able to reach agreement and on 19 February 2003 it authorized the military authorities to implement, as a matter of urgency, defensive measures to assist Turkey under the name of Operation Display Deterrence.

### Participants

Members participating in NATO's integrated military structure were represented on the DPC. As such, between April 2009 and June 2010, all member countries had a seat on this committee.

In the past, between 1966 and 2009, France was not represented on the DPC as a consequence of its withdrawal from the integrated military structure. However, at the Strasbourg/Kehl Summit in April 2009, it officially announced its decision to fully participate in NATO military structures.

The DPC used to be chaired by the Secretary General of NATO.

### Working procedures

As is the case of all NATO committees, decisions were taken by consensus within the DPC.

Its work was prepared by a number of subordinate committees with specific responsibilities. In particular, the Defence Review Committee, which was also dissolved in June 2010, coordinated the force planning process within NATO and examined other issues relating to the integrated military structure.

Similarly to the NAC, the DPC looked to the senior committee with the relevant specific responsibility for the preparatory and follow-up work arising from its decisions.

Within the International Staff, the DPC was principally supported by the Division of Defence Policy and Planning and the Operations Division.

The DPC used to meet, when necessary, at the level of ambassadors and twice a year at the level of ministers of defence.

Source: [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_49201.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_49201.htm)

Defence planning represents summary of activities, procedures and relationships realized by state authorities to determine goals, needs and tasks of national defence.

It must respect:

- ✚ political and economic aspects,
- ✚ effective resources (personnel, material, finance).

State defence is a matter all state bodies, local government bodies, legal entities and citizens.

The basic planning document for the national defence is The Defence plan of the Czech Republic.

## Civil Emergency Planning

(The term was taken from the English terminology "Civil Emergency Planning")

- ✓ continuous functioning of public administration bodies and self-government authorities,
- ✓ ensuring civilian resources necessary for the operation of security,
- ✓ acceptable form of social and economic life,
- ✓ function of the critical (vital) infrastructure
- ✓ cooperation in public and private sectors,
- ✓ civil-military cooperation,
- ✓ civil support of armed forces operations and security forces in case of their use, including the coordination of requests for the armed forces.

### Civil emergency planning as a process tool

Leads to ensure the readiness of ministries and other central administrative authorities, self-government authorities, legal entities and individual entrepreneurs dealing with any extraordinary events and crisis situations (military, internal security and non-military) or participating in their solution.

## **B. Committee of Civil Emergency Planning (CCEP)**

The Civil Emergency Planning Committee (hereinafter as "Committee") is a standing working body of the National Security Council. It is responsible for the area of civil emergency planning and for the coordination and planning of measures to safeguard the protection of the country's internal security.

The Committee was established under Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 391 of 10 June 1998 on the National Security Council and on the planning of measures to safeguard the security of the Czech Republic.

Ministry of Interior is responsible guarantor for the actions of CCEP

- CCEP within defined scope negotiates and judges the requirements and objectives of ministries and central administrative offices considering preparation, planning and conceptual work and propose necessary preventive measures.
- CCEP also ensures interdepartmental coordination of the activities of representatives of the Czech Republic in the bodies of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU), or in other international bodies.

## **2. State Defence Planning**

National defence is a set of measures and activities that are an integral part of the crisis management processes, and thus crisis planning. Resolution No. 115/2000 Coll., approving "*Guidelines for the State activity during crossing from a peaceful condition to state of emergency or a state of war in solving military crisis situations*", directed efforts of all concerned ministries and administrative authorities toward issues of crisis and defence planning giving sufficient attention and single framework to the whole process.

**State Defence Planning** (Act No. 222/1999 Coll., Security defence of the Czech Republic):

- **Defence planning** - Defence planning is a set of activities, procedures and links carried out by state authorities to determine the objectives, needs and tasks of national defence and from them resulting procedures and deadlines of their

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accomplishment and ways of control. The content of course respects political, security, military, economic and technological requirements, theoretical requirements for the securing national defence, and is dictated by the effort to use human, material and financial resources in the most efficient way. Defensive Planning affects planning of armed forces, equipment, resources, communication and information systems and logistics planning.

- **Operational planning** - operational planning is a planning process whose objective is to elaborate a military-strategic objectives into complex plans of military operations coordinated at time and space.
- **Mobilization planning** - Mobilization planning is a planning process whose objective is to establish a sequence, timing and ways of commitment of the mobilization of the armed forces of the Czech Republic and their human and material securing.
- **Planning of the state defence system preparedness** - It is a planning process for securing complex preparedness of the defence system of the state.
- **Planning of preparations for rescue operations and performance of humanitarian tasks** - Planning of preparations for rescue work is made up of a set of elements, activities and measures of the legislative, economic and professional character. It is intended to divert or limit the immediate effects of adverse consequences of extraordinary events. It also includes a set of powerful elements for planning in other departments and areas. The terms civil emergency planning and crisis planning are used in this connection. They are linked to the Crisis Act and the Act on Integrated Rescue System.

Defence planning is a summary of activities, procedures and relationships realized by state authorities to determine the aims, needs and targets of national defence.

It has to respects:

- **political and economic aspects,**
- **effective resources (personal, material, financial).**

National Defence is a matter of state authorities, self-government authorities, legal entities and citizens.

Basic planning document pro ensuring state defence is Defence plan of the Czech Republic.

### Defence planning system of national state

National defence planning, as well as any other type of planning mentioned by theory of management, represents the sequence of activities starting from goal setting to the adoption of obligatory decisions, concretized for National defence. It has a dual content that is in practice expressed conceptually - defence planning in the sphere of the state



as a whole (it is part of state preparation for performance of one of its basic functions - defence), or only in jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence (Army of the Czech Republic) in the performance of a specific task in the operation - operational planning; defence planning.

### **The Defence Plan of the Czech Republic**

In security policy it has been decided, as stated in the previous text, that "defence policy is carried out by armed forces whose crucial part is the Army of the Czech Republic that permanently has had in place the plans and contingency measures in case of needed increase of capacity." The basic planning document for the management and organization of the defence of the state is the Defence Plan of the Czech Republic.

It is based on laws and complies with security policy documents: Security Strategy and Military Strategy of the Czech Republic. It is designed in accordance with the Concept of constitution of professional army of the Czech Republic and with planning principles used in the NATO and the EU. It is consistent with other conceptual documents setting procedures for protection of population, property and the environment. An example is the Concept of population protection which is the document that is devoted to solving non-military threats and also military threats by non-military means. The defence plan is an implementing document for actual securing the state defence in case of military crisis situations. The defence plan was created under the leadership of the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic and sets out what the state and particular elements of security system are obliged to perform in order to secure the defence of the Czech Republic. The Ministry of Defence is the body responsible for security of defence and the control of the Army of the Czech Republic therefore it processes the Defence Plan of the Czech Republic. Other elements of the security system (central administration) elaborate Sectional Defence Plan. Only when ensuring the functionality of the competences of the Ministry of Defence, the executive power (the Czech Government) is authorized through its decisions to secure the defence. The Defence Plan deals with:

- the determination of the basic directions of the preparation to use all the resources of the state and the society for the defence in military crisis situations,
- creating conditions at peace time for the objective analysis and evaluation of material, operational and combat capabilities of available forces and means of the state, notably of the armed forces of the Czech Republic,
- creating conditions in case of the state exposure to danger and at war time to start real planning and using available forces and means including the involvement of the Czech security system into this process.

The Defence Plan uses for its generation and maintenance in an actual state defined processes and contains structural documents because crisis situations of a military character are not at current conditions in security reality too frequent. The Defence Plan is elaborated for a four-year period; it is submitted by the Minister of Defence and is approved by the government. Its content is in compliance with Act No. 222/1999



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Coll. on Security of Defence of the Czech Republic, as amended by Act No. 320/2002 Coll.

National state Defence Plan is set of planned measures determining the measures and procedures to secure national defence and to meet the requirements for securing international signatory commitments concerning common defence, including the share of the armed forces of the Czech Republic on the activities of international organizations in favour of peace, participation in peacekeeping operations and their share in rescue operations and in covering humanitarian tasks. (§ 2, section 8 Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Security defence of the Czech Republic.).

- The documents are as follows (§ 2 Government Regulation No. 51/2004 Coll. on Defence planning of the state):
  - State activities plans for securing the Czech defence against the external attack,
  - State activities plans for fulfilment of international signatory commitments on common defence against aggression,
  - The survey of forces and means and a plan for their completion,
  - The plan of economic mobilization,
  - The plan of necessary supplies,
  - The plan of operational preparation of the state territory,
  - Concepts of preliminary operation plans and permanent operation plans,
  - The list of measures and the catalogue of measures for the National response system to crises,
  - The manual of the system of the response to crises.

The Defence plan enables the Government to coordinate the actions of the state, public authorities and other elements of the security system for operations using measures that are related to the immediate threat of the rise of a particular crises situation of a military character in its progress. The Defence plan is developed in peacetime. Its use is a variable according to a particular crisis situation. The scope and structure of the documentation to address the particular crisis situations depend on the usability of a pre-prepared plan of defence. If necessary, specifying measures of the government for this plan on the recommendation of the National Security Council (NSC) can be adopted.

Sectorial Defence plan - elaborate (§ 3 Government Regulation No. 51/2004 Coll.)

- ministries (§ 1 Act No. 2/1969 Coll.),
- other central administrative authorities (§ 2 Act No. 2/1969 Coll.),
- Czech National Bank.
- Regional Council



## Conclusion

Czech Republic participation in a collective defence system requires the enhancement of government activity in the formation of a complex defence system that is our contribution to Alliance defence. Rebuilding of defence system is in accordance with the character and mission as a NATO member state and needs of collective defence (connected with Army of the Czech Republic) is a cost and long-term task. Construction of professional Army of the Czech Republic is based on long-term defence needs of the Czech Republic and respects the economic possibilities of the state. Its implementation requires support from both government and opposition democratic parties.

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**Topic 10:** Workplace display at the Regional Operations and Information Centre of  
Fire Rescue Service of the South Moravia Region

**Educational goal:** Introduce students with activities of Regional Operations and  
Information Centre of Fire Rescue Service of the South Moravia  
Region

**Content:**

Introduction

1. Interpretation a clarification of OPIS manager
2. Workplace display with explanation of activities performed by those workplaces.
3. Discussion

Conclusion

## Introduction

Act No. 238/2000 Coll., on the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and other important laws adopted by Parliament of the Czech Republic, from 1 January 2001 allow the creation of Fire Rescue Service in a new concept.

Professional rescue corps were born, characterized by new organizational structure, mission, scope, new competences and tasks. The corps soon became solid pillar of the security system of the Czech Republic. The main mission of the fire rescue service is to protect the lives, health and property of the residents from fires and provide them with an effective emergency during extraordinary event. And this mission is fulfilled by the Fire Brigade of the South Moravian Region in our region.

### 1. Interpretation a clarification of OPIC manager

- Interpretation will be made during demonstration.
- Preliminary information for students:

Currently, the Regional Operations and Information Centre of Fire Rescue Service of the South Moravian Region ("KOPIS HZS JMK") provides its activity from the workplace at Lidická 61 in Brno, one of the main tasks and workload of fire fighters is to ensure interoperability of operational and information centres of Regional Fire Rescue Services, operational centres of other components of the IRS and ensure cooperation of IRS operating procedure.

Furthermore, Regional Operations and Information Centre of Fire Rescue Service of the South Moravian Region receives and evaluates reports on fires and other emergencies, sends forces and means of fire units and components of the IRS, legal entities and individuals in favour of the rescue and remedy work. It provides information support to PO units and IRS, crisis management authorities and local public authorities.

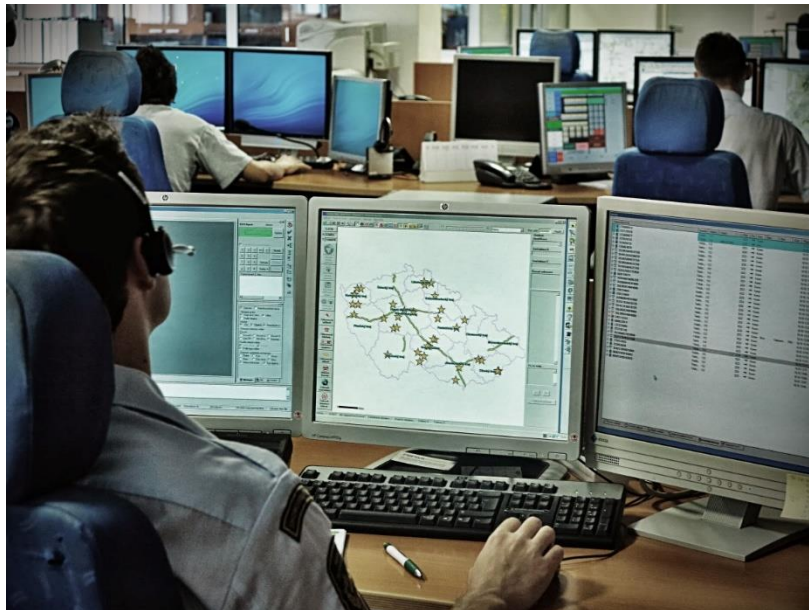
Regional Operations and Information Centre of Fire Rescue Service of the South Moravian Region ensures the activities of the Call Centre at the European emergency call number 112 and national number 150. Among other activities belong data gathering, statistical evaluation and analysis of data on fires, technical interventions and other extraordinary events, about activities of PO and IRS, about major accidents and on declared states of emergency.

It cooperates with the Regional Security Council and the Region Crisis Staff in dealing with emergencies and crisis situations. It provides warning and informing population and notification of crisis management authorities, public administration bodies and self-governments, basic and other components of the IRS and other persons affected by extraordinary event or crisis situation.

## 2. Workplace display with their activities information.

### Hall of operational management OPIC FRS of the South Moravia Region

KOPIS FRS of the South Moravia Region has following structure - the front part is divided into three sectors, which are responsible for the operational management districts of South Moravia, the first sector provides Brno city and Brno country-side, the second sector has districts Vyškov, Blansko, Znojmo and third sector includes Hodonin and Breclav . TCTV 112 and 150 serving members of the sector that can be seen in the foreground of the picture of KOPIS FRS of the South Moravia Region.



Technical and technological development has effected not only the firefighter's equipment, but also requirements of commander – like greater information support on-site of the extraordinary event. For those purposes there was established a mobile operating workplace. It is a large suitcase that contains all the necessary equipment for information support of commander. The operational officers can go to an extraordinary event where the range of rescue and remedy work required to ensure the operational management directly on-site of the intervention.

Mobile operating department is equipped by technological means that are necessary for communication, data recording and data processing. From radios, mobile phones and voice recorders, via laptops and digital cameras, up to a satellite connection that provides wireless access to the Internet that enables connection with Operations Centre.

## INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT



Expect for centralization and unification of the Centres there are developed operational systems and programmes for work of employees of OPIS FRS of the South Moravia Region.

### 3. Discussion

Basic and general documents for discussion are prepared by teacher together with students in advance, so that all questions were directed to the problems of teaching of crisis management and lead students in the practical application of theoretical knowledge.

Additional questions that arise from practical lesson and interpretation of staff of the Centre will be moderated by the teacher in favour of lesson.

### Conclusion

It will be fulfilled in two parts:

- On-site excursions.
- In the classroom at the start of the next lesson.